INSURANCE.

Sure to have enough sense left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 183— BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 1 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORINx	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MA OJAx	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINAS ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £260.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £262, C. £256.

2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £250.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £248.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
*31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

2nd Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
7th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
7th ,,	BARPETA ..	
28th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	2?th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2?rd ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	15th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. TRADE MARK BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.

Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 8-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT Co.; LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisl Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED.—INTERNAL AUDITORS with European qualifications. Starting Salary varying from 200 to 250 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA, General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., Lahore.
A 29579

WANTED.—An experienced coach temporarily for 4 months from 1st January, 1928, to stay in Jath and coachup Shrimant the Yuvaraj, Jath State for the Matriculation Examination of 1928. Apply to undersigned stating salary wanted before 15th December, 1927. A. M. MASURKAR, State Karbhari, Jath State, Jath, 28th November, 1927.
A 29600

IMPORTANT FRENCH FIRM desire to secure, as their Sole Agents in Bombay and adjoining territory, a recognised firm, accustomed to, and capable of, securing and negotiating Forward Indents for Steel and Hardware, on an agency commission basis. Replies, clearly stating the rate of commission expected (to be inclusive of all establishment and other charges of prospective agency) together with Bank references should be sent to Box No. 2055, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29576.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—SITUATION by a GEOLOGIST and MINERAL PROSPECTOR has 25 years' experience, well trained in prospecting and mining by the European and American Mining Engineers. Best opportunity for Zamindars and Capitalists. Apply to "MINING," 316, Ramcote, Hyderabad (Deccan).
B R578A

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT now REMOVED to ESPLANADE ROAD, N. WADIA BLDG., (on top of Asquith and Lord) 2nd Floor.
T R579

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WALTER ROGERS & CO., of 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, have TRANSFERRED their Office to 5, BANK STREET, Fort.
29591

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.
BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held in London on the 9th December, 1927, the Directors propose to recommend a dividend of 4-1|2d. per share free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st July, 1927.

The dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable on the 22nd February, 1928, to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on 14th January, 1928.

The rate of exchange for this dividend to be paid in Indian money has been fixed at 1s. 5-29|32d. equivalent to 4as. 1|4p. per share.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 31st January, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
26th November, 1927.
29597

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th September, 1927, at 8 per cent. per annum on shares of Old Issue has been declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th December, 1927, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Bank on 3rd December, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNT L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 30th November, 1927.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 5th December, 1927, to 10th December, 1927, both days inclusive.
29599

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

THE FOLLOWING CONCESSIONS will be allowed during the next Christmas Holidays:

(1) 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued at 1-1|3 fares for distances of over 100 miles on this Company's System. Tickets will be issued from 14th to 31st December, 1927, available upto 16th January 1928.

(2) Intermediate and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at 1-1|2 fares from Bombay to any station North of Palghar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tickets will be issued from 21st to 26th December, 1927, available upto 16th January, 1928.

For detailed information please apply to the Station Masters or to the undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December, 1927.
29598

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE. COAL ASHES FOR SALE.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, Construction, G.I.P. Railway, Parel, is prepared to receive sealed tenders upto 15 hours (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1927, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulating at Poona Station Yard from 19-1-1928 to 18-1-1929. Only lump sum tenders will be considered and the conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

2. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender nor assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

3 The successful tenderer will have to remit the full amount at once.

O. G. EDWARDS,
District Engineer, Const.,
G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

Address:—
Loco. Office, Parel,
G. I. P. Railway.
29577

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSUL ARAILWAY

GIRDERS FOR SUKKER BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1928, for the supply of 4 Girder Spans each 150 ft. required for Sukker Bridge. The approximate tonnage of girders is 692.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tenders for Girders for Sukker Bridge."

3. Tender Form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 50|- per set, which will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

7. Simultaneous tenders are also being invited abroad through the Director General, India Store Department, London.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st November, 1927.
29548

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

BAI JADAV, widow and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces and parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses and shed standing thereon situate in the Western Khar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24-1|4 Gunthas or thereabouts as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres	Ackar
81	5	0	0-3-3|4	0-12-0
„	6	0	0-7-1|2	2-0-0
349	2	0	0-13	2-8-0

standing in the name of Hassambhai Datoobhai and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 44B, Street No. ..... and bounded, on or towards the East by the Khari Road, on or towards the West by the property of Antone Francis Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the Lonchavala property and on or towards the South by the property of Gonsalves Antone.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE AND PAREKH, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29530

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Barle Building, Pydhony, Bombay

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on a|c of the underwriters:—

6 cases crucible (21).
1 Stator.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By Order of the Concerned:—
1 "Oakland" 5 seater 6 cylinder 22 H. P. motor car in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 1st instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land or ground situate near the Golanji Hill Road, Sewree, containing an admeasurement on Joint Survey with the Government Surveyor an area of 1,081 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the premises hereinafter (secondly) described, on the South by a land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 237 of the same Division, on the East partly by the said premises hereinafter (secondly) described and partly by a strip of land reserved for widening the public road, and on the West by vacant Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 236 of the same Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land or ground situate at the said Golanji Hill Road and containing by admeasurement on Joint Survey with the Government Surveyor an area of 2,042 square yards, and bearing Collector's New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2|2442 and Cadastral Survey No. 234 of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the said Golanji Hill Road, on the East by a public road, and on the South-West partly by the premises hereinbefore (firstly) described and partly by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1|235 of the Parel-Sewree Division.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Leasehold land or ground situate at the said Golanji Hill Road, containing by admeasurement on Joint Survey with the Government Surveyor an area of 3,156 square yards and bearing New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1A and 2|2456 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|234 of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the said Golanji Hill Road, on the West by a public road, and on the South-East partly by the premises hereinafter (fourthly) described and partly by land belonging to the Mackenzie Saw Mills.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of land or ground of the Toka Tenure situate at the said Golanji Hill Road, containing by admeasurement an area of 493 square yards, and bearing New Survey No. 1A|2365 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 233 (part) of the Parel-Sewree Division, and bounded on the North by the said Golanji Hill Road, on the South by the property of the Mackenzie Saw Mills, on the East by the property of Mrs. Shirinbai Burjorji Kapadia, and on the West by the premises hereinbefore (thirdly described.

Together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing on all the above-mentioned pieces of land which are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1202 (1A), 1202 (1AA), 1202 (1B), 1202 (1C), 1202 (1D), 1202 (1E), 1202 (1F), 1202 (1G), 1202 (1H), 1202 (1I), 1202 (1J), 1202 (1K), 1211 and Street Nos. 130, AA, AM, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, 139 Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE ONE and ONLY
REGINALD DENNY
in the
UNIVERSAL SPECIAL JEWEL
THE
CHEERFUL FRAUD
Shown during this week at the
UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road)
NEXT WEEK
LAURA LA PLANTE
in the
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
THE CAT AND THE CANARY.

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CALCUTTA.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING—LESS LIQUIDATION—NATUEAL REACTION—FUTURES 7 TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 29.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points. There was less selling pressure and scattered short covering hardened prices with a rise of 16 points. At this level there was renewed liquidation and prices relapsed 29 points but partly recovered before the close. The net change was a rise of 7 points in the near months while distant month closed at a decline of 3 points. Middling Americans spot hardened by 10 points to 19.40c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 1 to 2 points lower and Spot Cotton remained unchanged at 19.04c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 29th inst.

January highest 19.11 (10-13 a.m.) lowest 18.82 (1-10 p.m.)

Less liquidation. Market steadier.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as follows:—

"Better tone despite more bearish general feeling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 29.

December	....	18.97 plus .07
January	....	18.97 plus .02
March	....	19.19 plus .03
May	....	19.37 plus .02
July	....	19.36 plus .01
Middling Spot	....	19.40 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 29.

January	....	19.10—.02
March	....	19.29—.01
Middling Spot	....	19.04

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 29.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	.....	19.00
March	.....	19.18

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. dated 29th inst.:—

"New York cables sugar market declined consequence rumours Amsterdam conference between Java producers and Tarafa disappointing."

May	.....	19.38

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	.....	19.02
March	.....	19.21
May	.....	19.41

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:

January	.....	19.09
March	.....	19.28
May	.....	19.44

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 29-11.27	5127000	6966000
,, Yesterday do	50000	126000
Exports to date do	2941000	4005000
Stocks at Ports 25-11-27	2580000	2823000
,, Interior Towns do	1307000	1455080
,, Liverpool 25-11-27	978000	947000
Visible Supply 25-11-27	6068000	6427000
Quality in Sight do	8321000	9801000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb

Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 50

Barletta Russo per 64 lb

Jan. shipment sellers 49|6

Wheat South Australian:

Nov.|Dec. shipment value 52|9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi:

Nov. shipment buyers 51.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:

Dec. per cwt. 14|6.

Jan.|March per cwt. 14|6.

July|Sept. per cwt. 15

C and F Bombay:

Jan.|March per cwt. 14|7-5|4

C and F Karachi:

Jan.|March per cwt. 14|8-1|2

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 29.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	64-1|8
Copper Braziers	73-1|2
Yellow Metal	64-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	21-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	13-3|8
Tin English Ingots	266-1|2
Quicksilver per bottle of 75 lb.	23-1|8

LIVERPOOL.

INDIAN BUYING—QUIET MARKET—FUTURES 5 TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 points and improved somewhat on Indian and scattered buying. Later on prices ruled quiet with less buying power. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Middling Spot declined 4 points to 10.92d. per lb. Spot sales were 6,000 bales.

The Empire futures market closed at a loss of 5 to 4 points. The Egyptian market ruled steady and closed 13 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 29th inst.

Indian and scattered buying—improved tone.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. dated 29th Nov. (10-25 a.m.):—

"Alexandria friends in South telegraph market nervous. Heavy selling by longs tired, exporters buying freely."

"Think prices are about at the bottom."

"Our market depressed owing to advices from New York cables bearish."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later reacted on Southern hedge selling, and then again advanced partially on covering.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

	Opening	Closing
November		10.32—.05
December		10.31—.04
January	10.35	10.32—.05
February		10.29—.04
March	10.32	10.30—.04
April		10.28—.04
May	1031	10.30—.04
June		10.26—.04
July	10.25	10.24—.03
August		10.15—.02
September		10.06—.02
October	9.98	9.96—.03
November		9.92—.02
Middling Spot		10.92—.04

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Scinde Good	7.85—.05
Scinde Fully Good	8.05—.05
Scinde Fine	8.25—.05
Bengal Good	7.85—.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.05—.05
Bengal Fine	8.25—.05
Oomra Good	8.50—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.75—.05
Oomra Fine	9.00—.05
Broach Good	9.10—.05
Broach Fully Good	9.40—.05
Broach Fine	9.70—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

November	17.13 plus .23
December	17.13 plus .16
January	17.28 plus .13
February	17.28 plus .13
March	17.50 plus .15
April	17.50 plus .15
May	17.57 plus .15
June	17.58 plus .15
July	17.60 plus .15
August	17.60 plus .15
September	17.60 plus .15
October	17.67 plus .15
November	17.52 plus .15
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.85 plus .15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	26-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	119-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	13-1|2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c	85 7|8
Conversion Loan	75
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	58
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	61
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	71
Consols	54-7|8
War Loan 5 per cent	101-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	98 1|8

BOMBAY

HOLDINGS OF A DEFAULTING MEMBER UNLOADED—SHORT COVERING—QUIET BUT STEADY—UNDERTONE WEAK.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Following a small rally of 2 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 352|- and improved to Rs. 383|- on scattered covering. At this level some 15,000 Bales were liquidated on account of a member of the East India Cotton Association Limited, who is declared a defaulter. It is understood that this firm was carrying large purchases on scientific forecasts received from New York. In our recent reports we drew the attention of our readers that the situation was becoming serious in the local market and our pointers still make us to believe that there is large accumulation of weak long interest. Prices collapsed to Rs. 377|- but gradually recovered on shorts covering. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 382, 383, 377, 379.
Oomra D.-J. 344, 341, 342|8, 342|8.
Oomra Mar. 347, 347, 346, 346|8.
Bengal D.-J. 312, 312, 310, 310.
Bengal Mar. 316, 316, 314, 314.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points better against an expectation of 1 point lower on parity with previous day's New York closing prices. The local market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 380|4| and ruled steady with a small business:—

Broach A.-M. 380|4, 381, 380|4, 381.
Oomra D.-J. 344|8, 344|8, 344, 344.
Oomra Mar. 348, 348|4, 348, 348.
Bengal D.-J. 310, 310, 309|8, 309|8.
Bengal Mar 314, 314, 313|8, 313|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 30.

Sampin market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 30

	Bales.
Tuesday's Receipts	11,042
Tuesday's Exports	3,310
Receipts from 1st Sept.	269,925
Receipts same time last year	140,043
Exports from 1st Sept.	163,741
Exports same time last year	107.680
Stock of Cotton on 24th November	249,029
Stock same time last year	186,358

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bengal 310 D/J.
Bengal 314 March.
Broach 380 A/M.
Oomra 343 D/J.
Oomra 347 March.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	328	322	315	307
Sindh Punjab	326	320	313	305
Rajputana	328	322	315	307
Oomra No. 3	359	352	342	
C. P. No. 1	377	370	360	
C. P. No. 2	368	361	351	
Khandesh	355	315	335	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

100 K. Damji Kumbodia 137
100 Volkart Bros. Bagalkot 370
100 Bombay Cotton & Co. Malkapur 340
100 E. Spinner & Co. Amraoti 355
100 G. Madhavji Akola 342
100 Petit Mill Aurangabad 360
100 K. Vishram & Co. Kamthal 325
100 Rathi & Co. Muritzapur 339
100 Arjun Khimjee Darwah 359
100 Swadesh Mill Manwath Road 355
100 Currimbhai Parbhani 367
100 Toy Poddar Mill Berar 340.

RE. DY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Delivery Contract. Ready Mill Terms Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine MG.	335	
Bengal Fine MG.	325	+7 +7
Bengal FG. MG.	315	
Sindh Punjab Fine MG.	325	
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	370/72	
Nagpur Fine MG.	370/72	+19/20 +19
Yeotmal Fine MG.	365/67	
Arvi Fine MG.	355/57	+11 +9
Amraotis Fine MG.	355/57	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	335	§
Mulkapur Fine MG.	342/50	+1/2 —2/3
Khandesh Fine MG.	348/50	—7/5—7/8
Muthia Fine MG.	315	—5 —10
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	375	
Purna Average Quality	355	
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	353/60	
Indore/Ujjain	360/62	
Burwah Sanavad		March
Broach Fine MG.		+14
Broach FG. MG.		
Westerns Good MG.	370	
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia Fine MG.	430	
Miraj Sangli FG. MG.	405	
Compta FG. MG.	405	
Dholiera FG. MG.		
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.		

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready	21	7	0
Margashirsha	21	6	6
Posha	21	6	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars, touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	0
National City	21	9	0

SILVER.

Ready	60	7	6
London—Ready	26	12	0
London—Forward	26	9	0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 30

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T8 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 12|-3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/2
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 176-1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273-1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-10-1/2
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26-12
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 29-9
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought. China sold. China came ins as a seller after fixing. Market closed with buyers at the quotation.
American Cross Rate 4.57 7/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Nov. 30.

Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.
One to 3 months 4 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 30

Receipts of various raw produce into Bomvay upto noon the 29th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	7,277
Linseed	4,143
Gingellyseeds	4,760
Poppyseed	228
Groundnuts	10.452
Castorseed	955
Rice	3.129
Myraboliams	2,886
Cottonseed	12,899
Mowraseed	970
Gram	2,454
Joowar	705
Maize	18
Barley	268
Bajree	2.455
Coal	420 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Castorseeds. Delivery May Opening 49/7. Highest 49/12, Lowest 49/4, Closing 49/5, Clearing 49/5.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/4/6, Closing 4/4/6. Clearing 4/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/1, Lowest 55/14/6, Closing 55/15, Clearing 55/15.

EAST INDIA COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

In full-pressed Bales.	This year.	Since 1st September. Last year.	Yesterday
Khandesh	1,513	23,669	11,960
Central India	402	9,833	7,693
Barsi and Nagar	2,030	16,754	4,926
Hyderabad-Gaorani	371	4,556	200
Berar	3,794	73,434	21,708
Central Provinces	1,026	21,212	1,509
Total Oomras	9,139	1.10,511	50,456
Dholera		11,734	3,029
N.-W. Provinces	1,184	41,236	12,653
Rajputana	223	6,923	5,729
Sind-Punjab	491	16,237	4,335
Broach		2,441	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2,393	6,213
Westerns-Northerns	7	2,815	6,950
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,052	4,436
Persian		2,636	2,175
American		13,590	27,783
Egyptian and African		6,188	15,610
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		2	5
Total	11,042	3,67,925	1,40,043

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	This year	Yesterday Last year.
Europe	2,490	90,195 52,901
Japan & China	700	74,899 39,458
Coast Ports	120	4,759 2,740
Up-country by Rail		22,997 25,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,152 5,084
Total	3,310	1,95,102 1,25,713

LONDON—SHANGHAI.

Opening	2-7-7|8
Closing	2-7-1|2
New York Cent	58 3 0

Margashirsha Opening 60-11-0, Highest 60-12-0, Lowest 60-7-0, Closing 60-7-0.

Posha Opening 60-8-0, Highest 60-9-0, Lowest 60-4-0, Closing 60-4-0.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN ALL MILL SHARES.

TATA IRONS FLARED UP.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 30

Cotton Mill shares opened firm and with wide fluctuations, prices showed improvement in all scrips. Colaba, Simplex and Indore Malwa are considered good purchases

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares Ordinary and Deffds flared up to-day. These shares are attaining fresh high levels every day on various reports that the production for November is likely to be larger than the previous month, that a large contract for the supply of steel is awaiting signature, and that a tempting offer is received from European steel combine. If above information becomes a fact, the values of these shares will be pusted materially. Bombay Burmahs were firm. Cements, Indian, Kazni Bundis and Punjabs all continue in good demand. Shipping scrips, Bombay Steams ruled firm and Scindia kept steady.

Tata Hydros ruled firm. Alcocks closed steady.

In general, there is an outburst of large speculative activity on the Stock Exchange. Every share is tending to higher and higher price on one reason or the other. It is certain that some day there must be reversal of present sentiment, but as long as there exists short interest, Bulls will not lack in their enthusiasm. The market looks absolutely healthy from a speculative point of view as every day new buyers at higher levels are pouring in. However we believe the advance is too rapid and may give some rude jerks. The market is highly manipulated and while we advise caution in following the rise at this level, we do not advise short sales.

SECURITIES.

Business in this section is neglected and the market continues quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd., 10 p.m. 84
Baroda (100-0) 14 p.c. 96 2 96.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/8.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/12.
Imperial (100) 1432/8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 355.
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 49 48/12
Central India Mining (10) 26-8.
India Cement 350 (O) 278/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 300
Katni Cement (40) (O) 253/12
Punjab Cement (D) 15
Punjab Cement (O) 13/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 51/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 912-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1|2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 14-8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c 847/8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1027-8
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 152/8. xd.
Bombay Tramway (50) p.c. 70|8
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1132/12.
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 900
Tata Power (O) (1,000) 602/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 22 .
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 53 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Moffussil (400) Rs. 617-8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 16 416/4.
Apollo (50) 7-4
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 95, 325
Bombay Dyenng (200) 25, 100-4
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12|8 547/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 497-8
Century (100) 511/4.
Crescent (100) 217/8.
Colaba Mills 151-4.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 1-1
Edward Sassoon (100) 120.
Fazulbhoy Mill 975.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 31-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 141-4.
Indupic Maiman (100) 376|4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 277/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil 313-12

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75|5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 at Rs. 94|5
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/15.
4 per cent Loan due 1936/70 Rs. 88/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-12.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/9
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1971 Rs. 85/
4 per cent Municipal due 1971/85
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 16th Dec.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/5 1945/55 Rs. 106/9
Tone of Market.—Easy.

Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 131/4.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 330
Pabaney Mills 200 323/12.
Pearls Mills 200. 638/12.
173 Simplex 73, 220.
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 555.
Phoenix (100) 473/12.
Simplex (100) 192-8
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk ((50) 3 1|2 84-8.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barucha Mill s(100) 29
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 46-8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3200
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 357-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 842/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 310.
Bombay Steam (Q) (250) (250) 251-4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5/5.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-2
Empire of India Life (500|10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 22.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175.
200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam (15) 20.
Tata 1st Preference 138.
Tata Constructions (30) 63.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 94/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 82/8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 286/4

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

STRANGE MURDER CASE

DEFENCE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 23.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment to-day in a very complicated Sessions case in which one Budhi Aitwar, an Agri woman residing at Mani, a village near Ghatkopar stood charged under Section 302 I.P.C. read with Section 114 and also under Sections 176 and 201 of I.P.C. The husband Aitwar was murdered by some unknown persons on the night of 15th of October, 1926 and his dead body was found in a well four or five days after the day of the incident. The prosecution alleged that Budhi abetted the commission of the offence and knowingly did not give information to the Police of the same and later on gave information which she knew to be false. The facts of the case are as follows:—

On the 16th of October 1926 the accused went to her brother in-law and informed them that her husband who had left for Bombay on the previous day in the morning had not returned. They went to Bombay to find the whereabouts of the deceased and after a fruitless search were obliged to return to Mani. Some four or five days later on, the body of the deceased who appears to have been put into a gunny bag was found in a well floating on the water. As it was in a highly decomposed condition, the medical man could not assign the cause of death. Then, it appears, the accused made a statement to the Police involving three persons, Janu, Harchand and Bhau who, she alleged, killed her husband on the night of 15th of October 1926. The said three persons were thereupon arrested by the Police, but were later on discharged as there was no evidence to prove their guilt. Then later on, she made another statement in which she implicated Mahadu, the brother of the Police Patel, and two others, but these latter had also to be discharged as there was no evidence against them.

In the meantime further Police investigation revealed the fact that the deceased was done to death in his own house. In the month of June last Police searched the house of the accused and they found bloodstains on the bed, on earth and on a stone which was outside the house. The report of the Chemical Analyser showed that it was human blood.

The defence was that the accused made the two statements involving different sets of persons under threats of the Police and other people in the village. The accused had absolutely no knowledge as to how the deceased was murdered. In his address to the jury, Mr. B. R. Damle, Pleader, Thana, who appeared for the accused made a pungent attack on the manner in which the investigations were made by the Police and said that the Police have deliberately tried to avoid their responsibility in tracing the offender.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" under Section 302 read with Section 114 (abetment of the murder), but the assessors found the accused guilty under Section 201 and not guilty under Section 176.

The learned Judge accepted the verdict of the jury on the main charge and acquitted her. As regards the other charges, the Judge not being bound to accept the opinion of the assessors, also acquitted the accused of the said offences.

JESSORE VILLAGE DACOITY CASE.

7 ACCUSED CONVICTED AND 4 ACQUITTED.

JESSORE, Nov. 28.

Mr. R. C. Sen, M.A., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, with the help of a jury has just finished after two weeks' hearing the trial of Sitanshu Charan Basu Choudhury and ten others who were charged of committing five dacoities in the villages of Haspur and Simalia. P. S. Gaighata, Jessore.

The jury returned a majority verdict (4 to 1) of guilty against seven accused including Sitanshu Charan and an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against four accused. The learned judge agreeing with the majority verdict of the jury convicted and sentenced the seven accused to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment each and acquitted the remaining four.—Free Press.

COLABA OBSERVATION. BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 Deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.059 inches .084 above normal.

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.954 inches .080 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. .000.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.3 degrees 2.9 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.7 1.1 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p. c.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 55 p. c.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of mayimum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 4.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	26
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	19
Ceylon Planters	40
Ceylon Rubber	62/8
Clunes Estate	33
Cochin Rubber	60
Eila Tea	290
Estate Co. of Uva	40/8
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	70
Hathawe Rubber	17/8
Honiton Rubber	12/8
Horwala Rubber	55
Indo-Malay Estates	25XD
Jambulande T. and Rub.	16/8
Jebong Rubber	25
Kalutara Company	50
Kalutara Rubber	25
Kelani Valley Rub.	35/8
	Rs.
Langat River	33
Lanka Rubber	90
Lansdowne Rubber	200
Maha Uva Estates	57/8
Matale Valley Rub.	38/8
Meall Mor Estates	31
Mirishena Rubber	57/8
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	57/8
North-Western Rub.	27
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	32
Rubber Growers'	44
Saffragam T. & Rub.	22/8
Talgaswella Tea	75
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	83
Udapolla Rubber	27/8
Ulswater Rubber	21
Vogan Tea	57

Remarks:—Market-Steady.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 1.69 Cents.

Indo-Malay Estates XD 5 per cent 1s; Interim.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London, today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	3 3 9
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	92 10 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p. c. Pref.)	0 12 6
Bombay Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1952)	110 0 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.	0 8 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 13 0
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	4 11 3
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs (1952)	110 0 0
Australian 5 p. c. Loan (1935/45)	98 15 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p. c. Debs. (1953/83)	98 5 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 0 9
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	21 0 0
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	0 3 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 7 6
French 5 p. c. Rentes	15 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	120 10 0
India 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Stock	71 0 0
India 4-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	61 0 0
India 5-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1932)	103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p. c. Debs. (1954)	103 0 0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	2 11 3
Lloyds Bank Limited	3 3 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	0 15 6
National Bank of India Ltd	5 0 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	7 5 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd	10 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4-1/2 p. c. Debs.	82 0 0
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4 8 9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord Stock)	107 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p. c. Pref. Sstock)	82 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel (7 p. c. Debentures)	104 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p. c. 'B' Debs 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 p. c. (1929/74)	101 0 0

Remarks:—Market-Steady but quiet.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones. Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Name	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	1 2 6
4-1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55	92 0 0
Nundydroog Goid Co. Ord.	0 12 3
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 3 9
Attock Oil	1 5 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 8 0
Burma Corporation	0 13 0
British American Tobacco	5 3 9
Courtaulds	7 8 9
Calico Printers	1 7 3
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 12 0
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 6 3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4 6 10-1/2
James Finlay Ord.	4 15 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 13 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5 13 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 9
Shell Transport & Trading Ordy.	4 8 9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 5 0
Malayalam Plantations	2 4 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0
Rubber Plants Investment Trust Ord.	2 4 6
Soundan Plantations	5 1 6
Vickers Ord.	0 12 1-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0 15 0
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	4 19 9

Government Securities—Steady.

General Securities:—Steady but little doing.

Oil Shares.—Dull.

Rubber shares:—Uninteresting.

Stock of Rubber in London:—67318 tons.

Decrease on week:—2531 tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Nov. 30.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jecoab	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Appolo	,,	0 11 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 31/40 in.		
		Per lb.
Standard	,,	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	1 0 0
,, 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pahaney (Phoolmala	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangla)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		
		Per lb.
Rachael Mill	,,	1 0 3
Hindustan	,,	1 0 0
David	,,	1 0 3
Apollo	,,	1 0 0
Moon	,,	1 0 0
Long Cloth + Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 6
Gold Mohur	,,	0 15 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/42 In.		
		Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Appollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 0
Sundri Brand	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 6
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 0
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 0
Lepad.		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 9
		Rs. a. p.
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jecob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 6
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
Check Grey Dril +lbs. 5.		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Swan Finley	,,	3 12 0
Century.	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 5 0
Great 697 1/2	,,	6 2 0
Black Check.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	,,	7 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124.		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 13 0
Hindustan	,,	7 13 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 6 0
Salita.		
Textile	Per lb.	15 6 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	15 6 0
Stripped Sadies Yards 12		
777 Crescent	Per Piece	2 5 0
Appolo David	,,	2 5 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
Framji	,,	1 2 0
Dhoti Fita Chirma Yards 5 to 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 6
Simplex	,,	0 15 6

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.)

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Our Silver market shows a nett rise of Re. 0-3 since we wrote our last Review. The market for the most part of the week was firm as the prices were advancing due to short-covering stimulated by better Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-15 on the 26th instant and the lowest Rs. 60-2 on the 24th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-13. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 5|16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-7 9|16 on the 26th instant and the lowest 2-7 5|16 on the 24th instant.

The London price is 0 7|16 higher. The market has been very steady, India being a steady buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 57 7|8 cents i.e. 0 3|4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 1|8 cents on the 25th instant and the lowest 57 3|4 cents on the 23rd instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same as in the last week, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-9 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1|2.

The Silver market continues to show steadiness and we remain in favour of purchases in easy moments which we believe will prove profitable.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 3 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled quiet to-day and prices have dropped by about 2d. per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—

Ready Rs. 14|7 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Howara" Sh. 13|10 per cwt F. B. H.

S. S. "Pasha" Sh. 13|11 per cwt F. B. H.

S. S. "Nurjahan" Sh. 13|11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October Sh. 13|11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment November Sh. 13|11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment December Sh. 14|3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9|12 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9|15 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

November Sh. 14|1 per cwt. F. B. H.

December Sh. 14|4 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9|14 1|2 per cwt. F. F. H.

Tone:—Quiet.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Nov. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 29.

Coffee Fair Rio No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-3|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:

Dec delivery sellers 28|9.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:

Jan|Apl. deliverf sellers 29.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed Calcutta ton:

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £17-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta ton:

Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £17-1-3

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:

Jan|Feb. shipment Hull paid £15-0-0.

Linseed Bombay ton:

Nov.|Dec. shipment quoted £17-15-0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 29.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-3|4
Forward	26-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 29.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|10-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

Dec.|Jan. shipment quoted £8-10-0

Castorseed, Bombay:—

Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria ton

Nov.|Dec. shipment quoted £20-0-0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-3|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.02
T.T. Milan on London	89.70
T.T. Berne on London	25.29
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	164.56

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Week ending 26th Nov. 1927

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	497	8,321	9,801
Receipts at U.S. Ports	250	5,010	6,663
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	5	438	979
To Continent	121	2,044	2,271
To Japan, Canada etc.	34	482	583
Total	160	2,964	3,833
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	437	5,752	5,692
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	997	868
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		2580	2,823
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,307	1,455
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,181	2,143
	Total	6,068	6,421
	Last week	5,999	6,175
	Difference on week	pl. 69	pl. 246
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		976	1,037
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		1,300	nil
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)		4,600	3,300

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb spot: Sellers 1|8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 29.

Demand Bills 487.43

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-13|32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

CURTAILMENT IN PRODUCTION

(Messrs. Langley and Co., on Cotton).

Bombay, Nov. 28.

AMERICANS.—During the week, New York January and March Contracts have declined on balance 66 and 62 points respectively.

The action of the market following the 22nd November Ginning Report, apart from a momentary spurt of 1|2 cent, has to say the least of it been extremely disappointing.

Factors mainly responsible for the recent weakness have been December liquidation on fears of heavy tenders and reports of less favourable conditions in the Textile Industry in America. Despite however, the fact that tenders were well taken, the market showed no signs of rallying and it would appear that curtailment in production reported from certain sections in U.S.A. is very largely responsible for the present state of the market. Whether or not curtailment will be on a sufficient scale to materially affect U.S. consumption remains to be seen, but at present according to our advices it is only very local and we are inclined to regard the situation as being painted rather worse than it really is, and attribute the decline during the past week very largely to sentiment.

In our previous reports, we have frequently emphasised the significance of the falling off in late Ginnings this season and in support of which we reproduce below a few remarks written by Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose of New York in "Commerce and Finance," together with a table of Ginning percentages which, we think, are of interest:—

"The decrease in the rate of ginning during the period prior to October 18, which was reported last Tuesday, is of the utmost significance. It was influential enough to advance the price sharply and in the records of this season the ginning report may stand out as a major turning point in the markets.

"As 2,172,000 bales were ginned during the period, the average per day for the 17 calendar days included was 128,000 bales. With two exceptions this is the lowest figure in the past 20 years (using pro-rated estmates prior to 1924). It is only 16,000 bales above the lowest, which was 112,000 in 1921, and that year's crop of 7,878,000 was the smallest in modern cotton history. In 1915 the average was 122,000 and the crop was 11,068,000. In every other year the ginnings have been heavier, the daily average ranging up to 182,000 in 1926 and 1924. In the boll weevil years 1922 and 1923 it was 135,000 and 138,000 respectively.

TABLE OF GINNING PERCENTAGES.

(In 1000's).

Season	Per Diem Ginning Oct 1 to 18 Running Bales	Total Ginning Oct. 1 to 18 Running Bales	Total Lint Cotton Running Balse
1927|28	128	2,172	....
1926|27	182	3,085	17,755
1925|26	141	2,393	16,123
1924|25	182	3,088	13,639
1923|24	138	2,347	10,171
1922|23	135	2,300	9,729
1921|22	112	1,904	7,978
1920|21	152	2,590	13,271
1919|20	135	2,286	11,326
1918|19	132	2,247	11,906
1917|18	133	2,262	11,248
1916|17	140	2,380	11,364
1915|16	122	2,074	11,068
1914|15	183	3,123	15,906
1913|14	162	2,754	13,983
1912|13	168	2,858	13,489
1911|12	178	3,016	15,553
1910|11	135	2,300	11,568
1909|10	130	2,220	10,073
1908|09	161	2,739	13,086
1907|08	125	2,133	11,058
1906|07	125	2,124	12,983
1905|06	114	1,947	10,495

Taking into consideration the higher price level, consumption figures are very impressive since it is authentically put down that consumption of American cotton for the first quarter of this season is 1|2 million in excess of last sason for the same period. Therefore, until there is evidence of a marked decrease in the present rate of consumption or unless we are informed definitely of general material curtailment in production, we see no reason to change our previously expressed opinion and continue to favour the constructive side of the market.

BOMBAY:—As against a decline of 66 points in America, the local market is on balance lower by only Rs. 2-1|2.

Trading during the week has been for the most part confined to the speculative element of the Bazaar which party, under the influence of Mr. Gann's bullish views is responsible for the present level of local prices. Actual demand for Indian cotton at the present marked disparity, needless to say, is conspicuous by its absence.

Free arrivals in the Oomra districts and the consequent hedge selling have further depressed the January contract which at the time of writing, is ruling at a discount of Rs. 38 under Broach.

A factor which must have some bearing upon our market, is the recent ruling by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association that production is to be reduced by a further 8 per cent. from November 15th for 6 months, making a total curtailment in production of 23 per cent.

In view of the exceptionally small Export commitments to-date, the present lack of demand and the fact that contracts are largely held by those who do not want cotton, the local position can only be regarded as extremely unsound

RACE BETWEEN PLANE AND CAR.

PLANE WINS IN 50 MILES COURSE

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Florence.—Strange race for a prize of twenty thousand lire between an aeroplane and a motor-car took place in the local hippodrome, the contestants covering the course thirty times making a total of 15 miles. The aeroplane won.—Reuter.

RE-ORGANISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Under the auspices of the Indian Textile Association Mr. M. S. Bhumgara delivered on Monday night a lecture on "Re-organisation" in the office of the Khatau Makanji Mills before a representative gathering of mill officers. Mr. Ardeshir Ratanji Bhagwagar, Manager of the Moon Mills was in the chair.

The chairman while expressing the hope that the members will hear from the lecturer much that was new said that Mr. Bhumgara was known to them as Manager of the Khatau Makanji Mills and as President of their Association.

Mr. Bhumgara in a long lecture traced the early history of the textile industry from the time of the late Mr. Cowasjee Daver (1854) to the present date and compared the past days of the industry when the mill labour was extremely cheap but inefficient with the present times when the wages had increased without a simultaneous increase in efficiency and when the Indian industry had to compete with better organised, more independent and more formidable rivals both in Lancashire and in Japan. He blames the officers for neglecting the question of labour education and for their lack of sympathy for labour. He pleaded for a different line of approach from what was hitherto done—a line, which, he said, would indicate a refreshed vision and the propagation of a new spirit. He asked the officers to shake off their false notions of superiority and to create for themselves a feeling of fellowship amongst the work people.

He advised the officers not to resort to brute force in their treatment of labour and asked them to be more constitutional and less despotic. He also referred at great length to the workpeople's wages in their relation to productivity and suggested that the costs should be so adjusted as to bear a direct ratio to the wages and not "vice versa." The efficiency percentage, in Indian Mills, he said showed a great disparity and compared the figures of a large number of mills which showed that the officers were mostly to blame for giving no thought to the question of "human efficiency". He strongly repudiated the idea that an Indian operative was less efficient than an operative in Lancashire or in Japan and went on to prove his statement by many interesting facts and figures. He drew the attention of the officers to the heavy losses that the Indian mills suffered on account of the inefficiency of the mill officers, who, he said, had been paid nearly 40 crores of rupees to date in the shape of their salaries.

The lecturer then spoke strongly in favour of standardisation of wages and of piecework without which, he said, no modern industrial organisation was complete. He also referred to the different descriptions of waste for which again, he said, the officers were wholly responsible. He advised the officers to try to evolve a system of organisation which could eliminate waste in all its forms, to identify their interests with those of the millowners and of labour and to practise strictest possible economy in all directions. These things done, the lecturer hoped to see a complete transformation of the modern conditions. "Let that transformation," said Mr. Bhumgara, be our only future goal and let it not be said of us in the posterity's verdict that the mill officers of 1927 were a body of idle talkers who could think of nothing, who could achieve nothing, because everything useful or practical was to them impossible," and prayed that the Almighty God may lead them all on to the path of Service.

Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Sir Rustom Vakil and Dr. and Mrs. Thorvald Madsen lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday, the 29th November.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a Garden Party given by the Sheriff of Bombay on Tuesday the 29th November.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Mr. Chudagar's lecture on problems of Indian States at Heera Bag Hall, at 9 p.m.

Madhao Rao Rokde Primary School opening ceremony, at Mandvi, Koliwada, at 5-20 p.m. (B. T.).

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana ground 11 a.m.

Results of Diploma and Certificate Examinations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Chamber's Office, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

Protest against Indian Statutory Commission, Bombay Women's Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music. Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Prize Distribution of the School of Indian Music, Wilson College Hall, Chawpati, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Public meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall re-Simon Commission, 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macbrayne" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the morning of the 29th Nov.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From the first December 1927, rates for telegrams to Djibouti are revised as follows:—

Ordinary—One rupee nine annas, British Government—twelve annas, French Government—14 annas and urgent private—Rs. 3|5 a word.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

The election of the two seats for delegates for the 42nd Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in December 1927 will be held on Sunday, the 4th December 1927. The time for voting is from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. (S. T.).

STERLING TENDERS.

On Wednesday the 30th November 1927 tenders to the amount of £1,555,000 at 1s. 6 1|32d. were received and were allotted approximately 64 per cent. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 7th December 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury in Group A summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor this (Thursday) afternoon the 1st December 1927, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DAILY MORTALITY REPORT.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 29th November 1927 to 6 a.m. of 30th November 1927:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 101. Total Mortality this day last year was 85.

"PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES."

A public meeting of the people of the Indian States will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, Vada Sinore Lok Samaj and Panchmahal-Revakantha Praja Mandal in the Heerabag Lecture Hall. Mr. Popotlal L. Chudgar will speak on "The suggested solutions of the problems of Indian States."

SHREE KATHIAWAR ALL BRAHMINS' BOARDING HOUSE.

The report of the working of the above institution for the year 1926-27, shows very satisfactory progress. It is interesting to note that without any permanent capital the institution is maintaining 25 students at present. It deserves the support of the generous public, especially of the Brahmin community.

THE SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The first prize distribution of the School of Indian Music, conducted by Professor B. R. Deodhar at Girgaum, Prarthna Samaj Mandir will take place at the Wilson College Hall, Chawpati on Saturday, 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta will preside and Lady Mehta will distribute the prizes to the successful students of the School.

THE BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Library Room on the first floor of the Royal Institute of Socience (entrance from Mayo Road) to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. A. J. Turner, will read a paper on "Water Supply in connection with Buildings and Field Work." The President, Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha will occupy the chair.

MADHAO RAO ROKDE SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Schools Committee, the Diamond Jubilee of the Municipal Madhavrao Rokde Free Marathi Boys' School is to be celebrated to-day (Thursday), at 5-20 p.m. (B. T.), at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at Kolivada, Mandvi.

Also the Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts Rally is to take place at the Gilder Tank Municipal School Playground, Lamington Road near Pannalal Terraces on Sunday, the 4th December 1927, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), under the Presidentship of the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Kt., Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts, Bombay.

CHINCH BUNDER POST OFFICE.

With effect from the 1st December 1927 the Chinch Bandar No-Delivery Combined Office will be converted into a delivery office and the delivery of postal articles which is at present effected by the Umarkhadi Post Office will in future be effected by the Chinch Bander Post Office at the hours shown below. It will transact all classes of postal business with the public on week days. The telegraph working hours of the office on week days will remain the same as at present.

Week days.—Ordinary Dely. 8-30 a.m., 11-30 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 5-0 p.m. Regn. Dely. 10-30 a.m., 2-30 p.m.

Sundays and P. O. Holidays:—Ordinary Delivery 1-30 p.m.

MRS. LANCELOT DENT'S MESSAGE.

Mrs. Lancelot Dent, A. R., R.C., Lady Superintendent-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas and Lady of Grace of the Venerable Order of St. John, who is now touring in India and who inspected the Bombay Divisions of the Brigade on the 16th instant, has issued the following Press Communique:—

"Before leaving Bombay, I am writing to express the pleasure it has given me to inspect the Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Bombay. I convey to all the Officers and Members present, my sincere congratulations on the efficiency and smartness of those on Parade and also my grateful thanks for the very kind reception they accorded me.

I should like to express to the Doctors of Bombay my great appreciation and thanks for the encouragement and assistance that they so ungrudgingly give to the furtherance of the work for the good of suffering humanity. I convey to all the Senior Officers my thanks and congratulations."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

HUBLI, Nov. 30.

Dr. Hardiker, General Secretary, "Hindustan Sevadal," issues rules of the Dal Conference to be held at Madras in Christmas week.

Associates and members of the Gal can become delegates on election by the Provincial Volunteer Boards or Provincial Congress Committees or Volunteer organisations Voting at the Conference will be by provinces. There is no delegates fees and delegates' names should reach the Dal Office, Hubli, till the 15th December, and at Madras care of the Congress Reception Committee, after that date. Proposed resolutions should accompany the delegates' names. President's name will be announced later.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Mr. J. A. Tassic, President of the St. Andrews Dinner held to-night, reviewing the constitutional position in India, said that there is no doubt that the Reforms have done much harm. But fortunately, they have not as yet seriously affected the masses of country who know nothing of Reform schemes or votes or democracy. To them, the country is governed by an unseen power known as the Sircar, of which all Europeans are servants. Its ways and our ways are often strange and incomprehensible to them, but they trust it and are thankful for the small mercies it has given, such as certain freedom from oppression, a certain amount of justice and peace and willingness to listen to the grievances of anyone, however lowly in station, and sometimes, put them right". Mr. Tassie deplored the introduction, despite opposition by Europeans of democracy by the Morley-Minto and Montford Reforms, as unsuited to India.—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Sydney.—The Waterside workers here have refused to work to-night and are holding up inter-State and overseas steamers. The owners will give the men another chance to-morrow and if it is not accepted, the owners declare that they will tie up vessels.—Reuter's Special.

TERRORISM IN NORTH BOMBAY

DARING DACOITIES AND ROBBERIES

ARMED DACOITS RANSACK GROCER'S SHOP

Sewree Road was the scene of another daring dacoity in the early hours of Tuesday morning when a grain dealers shop was ransacked and valuables taken away in spite of the fact that a crowd of citizens collected round the shop who were kept at bay by the badmashes. The northern part of the city is passing through an epidemic of thefts and highway robberies for some time past and better police supervision is needed. After the dacoity committed near Sion only a few days ago another outrage occurred near the China mal's in the shop of Raoji Jaitoo, a grain dealer. The dacoits who were about twenty in number were armed with knives, axes and lathis and broke open the shop. The noise collected a few neighbours who raised an alarm but they were kept at bay by a fusillade of stones. Raoji who was sleeping in the shop with his family was aroused by the alarm and ran away from the rear to fetch the police but by the time he returned with a police constable the ruffians had cleared away leaving behind no traces except a torch, a blood stained shirt and an axe. The shirt seems to have been stained with blood by one of the culprits in breaking open the shop. It appears the shopkeeper was warned of the impending peril of the dacoits by a certain man who is well known in the locality and the police are making vigorous enquiries. So far, however, no one is traced or arrested.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT THEFT

ACCUSED REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY

Inspector Parab of the Marbani Police station made an application, on Wednesday before I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, to remand into police custody (1) Chand Sultan (2) Fatmabi, wife of Ibrahim Saib 5th of December.

It was stated in the application that one Rashambi, arrived in Bombay from Peshawar on the 28th instant in search of her husband's brother. On making enquiries she learnt that he had got a job on an out-sailing ship S. S. "Rawalpindi" and would not be back at least for 9 weeks more.

She then went to the Victoria Gardens and there met the first and second accused. They asked her questions about her, and she told them the facts. Accused No. 1 then suggested to her that she should accompany him and accused No. 2 to Bhusawal. He said he was an employee of the G. I. P. Railway and would send her back to Bombay free of railway fare when her brother-in-law came. But seeing that she would not agree to this proposal, he took her to the Musafarkhana at Pakmodia Street and there engaged a room for all three. He told the manager of the Musafarkhana that Rashambi was his sister-in-law and accused No 2 his mother-in-law.

During the first night of her stay there, Rashambi woke up and found that the first accused was trying to remove her purse from her pocket, and asked him to leave her alone. Feeling suspicious of the accused's conduct, she began to make arrangements for her departure the next morning. Chand Sultan seeing this pressed her to stay for the meal and then go. He also asked her for a rupee to purchase food. While she was taking out money from her purse, accused No. 1 noticed two G. C. notes and removed them but she snatched them back. Then accused No. 1 caught hold of her and accused No. 2 removed the money. Before they could escape, however, Rashambi raised an alarm, and they were arrested.

The Magistrate finding that the accused had no objection to remain in police custody granted the application.

FATAL AFFRAY NEAR THEATRE

How a quarrel over admission into a theatre resulted in dire consequences was disclosed in the course of the hearing of a case before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

The accused in the case are (1) Gulam Md. Abdul Sakoor, (2) Abdul Samat, (3) Salamat Karimbur, (4) Isoor Sasroo and (5) Jahir Hassan.

The prosecution case is that one Hasham Sultan had taken a contract of theatrical performances at the Bombay Theatre. Kasam, a friend of his, used to visit the theatre everyday, it is stated, free of charge.

On the 17th of October last, Hasham gave away the contract to the second accused. That evening, Kasam came to the theatre as usual and wanted to get in. The door-keeper, however, prevented him from doing so. In the meanwhile Abdul Samat, came on the scene, and hot words passed between him and Kasam. Then Kasam went away.

Abdul Samat, it is then alleged, sent word with a boy, to some place to get men, and about 20 to 30 men, armed with lathis came and took their seats inside the theatre. A little later, a victria arrived near the theatre. In it there were Kasam and three other persons. Kasam went to the entrance of the theatre and about 30 persons came out with lathis. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which one Mahomed Ibrahim who had intervened between the contending parties, got serious stab wounds and later succumbed to the injuries.

After some witness were called in to give evidence, His Worship adjourned further hearing of the case to December 12.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

COMPLAINANT WITHDRAWS CASE.

The defamation case in which Mr. A. C. Patel had filed a complaint against Mr. Rustomji Dorabji again up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on Wednesday. Mr. P. Godinho for the complainant informed the Court that his client did not wish to proceed with the case.

The complainant had alleged that the accused had defamed him by telling the head clerk of Executive Officer, Kirkee Cantonment, that the complainant was leaving for Europe and that he was in monetary difficulties with the result that a distress warrant was issued against him by the Cantonment authorities.

Mr. Godinho, in support of his application, said the evidence of the head clerk had softened the prosecution case as he said the accused mentioned to him incidentally that he had heard a rumour that the complainant was leaving for Europe.

A FALSE AND MALICIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga in opposing the application said, tthe complainant was prompted by a desire to escape the consequences of a false and malicious charge which he was not able to support. Besides, that was not the first time that he had brough such a false case.

His Worship marked the case as withdrawn as he thought it would be a waste of time to proceed with the case. He also observed that if the complainant wished to charge the complainant with bringing a false case, it was open for him to do so.

LENT RS. 40 AND GOT ASSAULTED.

A free fight among Mangiorians near Churchgate station on Monday night culminated in a Police Court case in which one Annappa was charged with assaulting Guruppa by the Police.

It appeared that Guruppa had lent Rs. 40 to one Itappa about six months ago. On Monday, the accused told the complainant that Itappa wanted to pay him near Churchgate station. When he went there, he was, it is alleged, assaulted by about half a dozen hirelings of the accused.

The case was postponed to enable the police to make inquiries.

CAMP FIRE OF MUNICIPAL SCOUTS

The Annual Camp Fire of Municipal Scouts was held on the Gilder Tank School play-ground on Sunday evening, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Sheriff of Bombay, presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the function.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, the District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts in a short speech explained the significance of Camp Fire as a characteristic feature of the Scouts Camp.

The Municipal Scouts then displayed many interesting items such as dialogues, songs, jugglery and so on. The function ended with a vote of thanks to the President.

Rao Bahadur Pai then thanked Mr. Kulkarni, the Scout Organiser and all his colleague Scoutmasters for the performance and exhorted them all to do more in the interest of the Municipal Corporation and the Scout movement.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, Nov. 30.

The annual convocation of the Osmania University will be held to-morrow under the presidency of Maharaja Sir Kishan Persh Chancellor of the University, who will deliver the address on the occasion. The honorary degree of L.I.D. will be conferred on Nawab Haidar Nawaz Jung, the Finance Member.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	18.97
To-day's Opening Rate	19.01
Difference	+.4
To-day's Closing Rate	19.10
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	10 32
To-day's Opening Rate	10 36
Difference	+.4
To-day's Closing Rate	10 41
Difference	+.09
Broach Expectation	892

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 30
Silver Ready	26 15 0
	Higher 0 3 0
Silver Forward	26 10 0
	Higher 0 1 0

Tone of Market.—India and China bought

MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS

WANTED ENCOURAGEMENT FROM GOVT.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION TO INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

Mr. Hooseln S. Merchant of the Andheri Match Company was examined by the Indian Tariff Board on Tuesday. The Andhra Match Company was opened in 1924 and the whole capital was subscribed by Indians. No Europeans were employed by the firm. The average turn out was 35 cases of 100 gross per day.

The Indian manufactured matches, he said, were in no way inferior to those imported either from Japan and Europe. But as various kinds of imported matches had been imported into India since several years including Japanese, there was an impression prevailing that Indian matches were inferior in quality.

NEED OF FOREST RESEARCH.

Continuing witness said:—

There is noparticular prejudice against Indian make but owing to many years' import of foreign matches, it has become a habit with the people to ask for matches bearing those labels and this habit can only be counteracted by sale of Indian matches at cheaper rates. The gradual capturing of the market by Indian produce is evident from increased sales of Indian matches, and if sufficient protection is given for a reasonable time to the industry it will have a fair chance of establishing itself against any competition.

The present retail price of one match box manufactured in India is three pies while that of an imported one is 4.1/2 pies, if this difference is maintained, then the public will go in for Indian matches.

Though we are using at present some species of Indian soft wood such as Amba, Gugal, for the manufacture of splints still these species do not come up to the mark of the imported wood. But we fully believe that if proper researches are conducted into the suitability of soft wood for match industry requirements, ample supply of such wood not inferior to imported one will be available from Indian Forests. As far as our knowledge goes attempts are being made and researches conducted by the Forest Research Institute, under the guidance of Mr. Wilson, the Forest Economist to the Government of India, towards this object and some very useful species are reported to be found in Andamans and Burma Forests. If these researches are conducted seriously with the help of Indian Match Manufacturing concerns there is no ground to be afraid of shortage of suitable soft wood required for this industry.

Witness complained of exhorbitant railway freight and pleaded for special concession for the progress of the industry. Referring to the labour he said for the present they had to depend to a very negligible extent upon imported skilled labour but in a few years time this kind of labour also will be available in sufficient number.

SWEDISH SYNDICATE'S COMPETITION.

Witness took spoke bitterly in regard to thecompetition of the Sweedish match factories and said:

Imported matches are sold at a fairly competitive rates but it is not this imported matches which is at present competing with Indian make because there is duty of Rs. 1/8 per gross but the Swedish Syndicate which is the largest and almost the only importer of imported matches have established factories in India and they have selling at very low prices and are out for competing with the Indian product. They never sell at places where the Indian matches are not sold for the simple reason that the Swedish imported matches sold there. The Swedish Syndicate have openly declared in unequivocable terms to various Indian factory owners, to the merchants and to the dealers that their factories are established in India with the sole object of forcing down the Indian factories and ultimately to have for the Swedish imported matches the sole monopoly of India just as they have acquired monopoly for Syndicate goods in various parts of the world. There is no dealer, or a merchant or a factory owner who is not aware of this declaration, the intended policy.

Finally he said, the plant and machinery which most of the Indian factories use could be manufactured in India and up to now it is also available from Japan and from some of the European countries; but attempts must be made to manufacture simple machinery in India as soon as possible, because it is a well-known fact that the Swedish Syndicate has been trying to acquire machinery works and they have already acquired some important works and as is their policy the Indian concerns will have either to close down or to pay the price the Syndicate may demand. This equally applies to chemical works on the Continent with regard to which the Syndicate is adopting the same policy.

BORIVLI MATCH CO'S PLEA FOR PROTECTION

Mr. R. F. Kerawalla giving evidence on behalf of the Borivli Match Manufacturing Co. on Wednesday said his was a Japanese concern and therefore all the management and capital were Japanese. They manufactured 1300 grosses daily. The wood for veneers was imported from India nearly 400 to 600 miles from Bombay. The Indian workmen were 537 both men and women. Formerly they turned out 900 boxes per day but now they turn out 1200 boxes per day by hand after training. The industry, he said, had a good future if railway freight was reduced. The chief competitors to Indian industry were Sweeden, Zogoslavia and to some extent Japan. We thought that foreign producers exported their goods at a loss otherwise they would not sell their matches at Rs. 1/15 to Rs. 2/2 per gross which also included duty of Rs. 1/8 per gross. Even if they imported through Kathiawar they must be losing. Finally, he said:

Transport facilities should be given and cheaper rates for soft woods should be charged. Government should encourage to manufacture chemicals necessary for the industry. Government also should protect the industry against dumping in the market of matches manufactured by foreign concerns with foreign capitals. The Government should advance money to the Indian concerns with Indian capital at a cheaper rate of interest than ordinary obtainable in the market.

LEAKAGE IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA AND TERMINAL TAX

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

Discussion was resumed on the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee recommending the substitution of a non-refundable terminal tax for the existing town duties.

At the last meeting Mr. Meyer Nissim moved adoption of the report while Mr. H. J. Davis moved an amendment that in view of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee the terminal tax was an undesirable tax, and also in view of the strong feeling of the mercantile community, the Port Trust and the Railway Companies against the introduction of a non-refundable terminal tax in substitution for the existing refundable town duties, the report of the Committee be recorded.

LEAKAGE OF REVENUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resuming the debate said under the present system there was a great deal of leakage of Municipal Revenue. Every public body in the City had approved of the terminal tax on principle and he said the fears expressed by the supporters of the amendment were groundless. The Government of India, the Karachi Municipality, which was the second Chief Port after Bombay and other well-known municipalities had approved of this system and he urged the House to accept terminal tax for Bombay also.

He therefore moved an amendment that the Government of Bombay be approached with a request to undertake legislation to empower the Bombay Municipality to impose terminal tax in substitution of the existing town duty. That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be asked so to frame the schedule as to include those items which were at present liable to town duties and that the Committee be further asked to prepare a schedule with necessary additions and alterations so as to realise approximately the same amount of revenue as at present.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposed the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas.

Dr. A. G. Viegas also opposed the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas and said the Corporation should adopt the report of the Committee. He thought they should impose as little duty as possible so that it might not oppress the poor people.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that regular business in the Municipal schedule rates was going on in the City and he was prepared to put in touch the Councillors with the Muccadams who were carrying on this nefarious trade. By non-refundable terminal tax they would stop illegal transactions and the revenue which was legitimately due to the Bombay Municipality would go to its coffers.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim advised the House to postpone the acceptance of the terminal tax. He did not agree with the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas for at once to go to the Government for legislation without the schedule. He therefore moved an amendment modifying the amendment of Mr. Mehta so as to leave out the question of approaching the Government and affirming that the Corporation approved of the principle of imposing terminal tax.

CORPORATION'S RIGHT.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended the House to accept Mr. Fazal Ibrahim's amendment. The Corporation had a right to impose terminal tax, and by the introduction of that tax, the Corporation would make a saving of Rs. one lac in the cost of collections and the trade would be benefited to the extent of Rs. 2 lacs to Rs. 3 lacs which they were giving to the brokers to get refund of the town duties.

MR. JAMNAD'S AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta withdrews his amendment in favour of the amendment of Mr. Fazal which being put to the vote was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till today at 3 p.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1927

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A SIX-Shilling Book for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE

INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,

146, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 1, 1927.

FORGING AHEAD.

The boycott movement is going strong despite all that may be said to the contrary by its Anglo-Indian critics. Of special importance is the unanimous decision of the C.P. Ministers "to have nothing to do with the preparation of the provincial case to be placed before the Commission." This decision, it is understood, is to be in pursuance of the clear lead of the Responsivist and Independent Congress Parties to boycott the Commission and of specific instructions to the Ministers. These plain facts should once for all remove the misgivings caused by the eccentric opinions of some individuals, and the misinterpretation of the articles in "Kesari". The attitude of the responsible Responsivist leaders is clear from their recent manifesto which, while demanding for Indians "the honourable position of being the pivot if not the sole judges of the architects of her (India's) future destiny with co ordinate powers and opportunities", also declared that the proposed scheme "is wholly inadequate to meet the just aspirations of Indians and constitutes in many ways an affront to India." The Responsivists do not think the position has improved after the debate in Parliament. The debate has put Parliament's seal on the exclusion of Indians and has made it abundantly clear that the Committee of the Indian Legislature has only "consultative powers" that a co-ordinate but dissenting report by it is impossible and that its proposals will be "accepted or rejected" by the Commission. The following from the leading article of the Responsivists' organ, the "Mahratta", expresses the attitude of the Responsivists clearly. Writing after the debate in the Lords, the paper says:—

"Lord Birkenhead's arrogant speech in the House of Lords constitutes a deliberate challenge to India to a fight to the finish with regard to the question of exclusion of Indians from the Parliamentary Commission.....The leaders of Indian opinion are committed to their declarations of boycott and they cannot go back upon their words without covering themselves with ignominy. The faint-hearted may call for a retreat, being induced by this or that bait, but retreat is not possible. The bridge is burnt behind and the only way is an advance forward in the glorious march to vindicate India's honour and national respect.....There is left no honourable course, therefore, but to declare a boycott of the Commission by refusing to submit to cross-examination on the question of India's fitness for responsible government. .....India stands to lose nothing by this attitude. Even if there is any disadvantage accruing from it, the nation must suffer it.....India of to-day, repudiates this suggestion of Lord Birkenhead to be branded as slaves by accepting the Commission."

This is the only lead worthy of the memory of Lokamanya Tilak. Any retreat will be a treachery to that hallowed memory and to the country.

The C. P. Ministers are not the only fresh recruits to the boycotters' battalion. The Tabligh and Tanzim Conference held at New Delhi has adopted a resolution "deeply resenting the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission and giving assurance to the leaders of the country to obey them in its boycott." The Conference has also protested against the departure from the usual practice of holding the session of the Muslim League together with the Congress and against the election of Sir Mahomed Shafi as the President of the League. This news should give some food for thought to the Anglo-Indian Press which expects a speedy dissolution of the boycott movement among the Muslims. Somebody whose wish was father to the thought suggested that Mr. Jinnah's determination to boycott the Commission was weakening. Mr. Jinnah has promptly knocked the suggestion on the head by declaring that "his views are more confirmed than ever after the debate that has taken place in the Houses of Parliament." Some days ago a few interested persons manoeuvred a small group of the depressed class people of Poona into a declaration against boycott. But, according to the latest news, a meeting of Poona untouchables under the presidency of Mr. Sakat passed a resolution condemning the Commission. Similarly, the "Vijayi Maratha", the leading non-Brahmin paper, states that the non-Brahmins will adhere to the boycott policy as long as the Responsivists urge boycott. The All-India Trade Union Congress and the U. P. District Political Conference have also passed resolutions supporting the boycott. There need be no mistake about the growing intensity and extensiveness of the movement.

So far the progress of the boycott has been fairly satisfactory. But it is more spontaneous than the result of an organised propaganda. And it is unsafe to delay any further such propaganda. At present, all that has been achieved is that a large number of leaders have individually declared their opinions in favour of boycott, some have jointly issued a few manifestoes and the executive Councils of certain political institutions have also published similar manifestoes. We do not belittle all this work. What we would emphasise is that a great deal more is necessary to make the boycott a settled fact and proof against official attempts to break it, attempts that have already begun. What have we to match against official organisation? There has been little concerted action, little propaganda in smaller towns and none in villages. It is only Mrs. Besant in Madras who has set the right example by carrying on sustained propaganda both in favour of the boycott and of a united Congress. Elsewhere a meeting or two are held in cities but the momentum gained is not kept up. For several days past we have heard of a proposal to form an All-Parties Boycott League. But though there has all along been a phenomenal unanimity in favour of boycott no such League seems to have materialised itself. It is possible that for a time the delay was due to the uncertainty about the Commission before the debate in Parliament. Now at least there is no room for further delay. The British and Anglo-Indian supporters of the Commission have started their propaganda and even a man like Mr. Lansbury who had till the other day condemned the Commission now preaches co-operation with it and thinks that any other course is "midsummer madness". It is imperatively necessary for us to inaugurate an organised extensive propaganda immediately to expose thoroughly the fraudulent scheme as it has emerged out of Parliament. The iron needs to be struck while it is hot.

ADVANCEMENT OF ART.

The Government of India have addressed provincial Governments about the scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art. They have started with the sanction of Rs. 50,000 for the mural paintings by Indian Artists, of the Government buildings at New Delhi. They have appointed already a committee, working under the guidance of Sir John Marshall, for the selection of the designs meant for the paintings. All Provincial Governments have been requested to bring to the notice of the Schools of Art in the Provinces, official and non official, and of artists of recognised merit the procedure and conditions for the decorations at New Delhi. The Government of Bombay do not appear to have published the details of the procedure or conditions for the information of the artists desirous of undertaking the work. The Director of Information is, in this case, not as prompt as he was about the "Imperial" show in London. Why? Is it because it is the custom to disregard the existence and rights of artists in India? We hope the Director of Information will soon, really, inform the public as to the exact procedure to be adopted by artists inclined to undertake the work. The decision of the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India has for once brought the vague protests and dissatisfaction about the advancement of art in India to a point where the necessity of concrete and practicable proposals can be recognised. The tangible basis, thus offered, for fruitful endeavours and not mere empty discussions, for national reconstruction in art is very largely the result, no doubt, of the continued efforts of the Prize of Delhi Committee. When they first submitted their Scheme the question of the encouragement of Indian art had not emerged from random attention and favours and concessions for individuals. The legitimate and indisputable rights of Indian artists were not considered as a matter either of principle or policy. The nation wide necessity of reconstruction in art was a matter in which Indians were not suspected or supposed to have any interest. Fortunately, neither the necessity nor the interest is any longer the subject of dispute. Already there is the demand from the "Pioneer" for instance, "for something more" to arouse the general interest in Indian Art. This is as it should be. For, we remember it was one of the journals that courageously supported the claims of Indian artists, first definitely presented, about two years ago, in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. It welcomed "the reward", the persistence of the advocates of the definite scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art secured for them. And, it hoped that "such obstacles as have been encountered will speedily disappear for, both in Bengal and in Bombay, the revival of Indian Art has received an impetus which suggests that it can contribute much that is valuable to the world's store." The further remarks by the journal, in a recent article were, however, likely to be misunderstood. We are glad, therefore, to be assured once again that the journal "fully recognised the great need there is for the encouragement of Indian art" and suggests "that something more should be done." It is only natural that it should expect Captain Gladstone Solomon not to be content. There is, as yet, no reason to suspect Captain Solomon of becoming guilty of that easy virtue. There is, in the advancement of Indian art, ultimately aimed at, ample scope for helpful suggestions. They need not be obstacles. And, as the journal rightly observes, such obstacles as have been encountered will speedily disappear. The important thing is to start with the definite work, not with interminable words. If there are mistakes, they will not be irrevocable, once the task of the advancement of art is placed on a tangible basis and regulated by practicable and concrete proposals and by definite objectives.

INDIAN STATES AND THE PARAMOUNT POWER.

During his visit to Kathiawar the Viceroy announced that the Secretary of State had decided to appoint a small Committee of experts to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States in regard to the rights and obligations arising from the treaties and obligations entered into between them and also to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the Indian States. We hope the broad hint given to the Government of India in this connection by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala will not be lost upon Lord Irwin and his advisors. His Highness hoped that "the personnel of the Committee will be such as to command the confidence of the States" and he expressed his firm conviction that "the utility of the inquiry was in the usual degree dependent upon the persons by whom it was conducted". Of late the interference of the Paramount Power through its Political Department with the internal administration of the Indian States has become a source of natural and just resentment to them. His Exalted Highness the Nizam and other Indian Princes have been subjected to these vexatious tactics and the Princes will be glad to find some arrangement arrived at under which the nature and scope of such interference is rigidly defined. But if the Committee which the Secretary of State contemplates is to prove acceptable and useful to the Princes, it must be a fully representative body. It must not partake of the nature of a "jury" whose business it is to arrive at a decision over the administration of the Princes as if they were in the dock. The most advantageous course for the Paramount Power will be to see that this Committee is turned into a Round Table Conference on which sit the representatives of the States and of the Government of India and in which are also included distinguished men from British India who have won the confidence of Indian Princes, men like Sir M. Viswesarayya, for example, whose advice and point of view will be invaluable in determining the relations between British India and the Indian States. Given such a Committee nothing but good can eventuate as the Maharajah of Patiala says, "from a frank inquiry into our difficulties, whether experienced or apprehended."

RESTORATION OF MINIMUM RIGHTS

COMPULSORY INEQUALITY.

(BY P. R. LELE).

The Bombay Municipal Corporation did not enhance its own reputation or the reputation of the City of Bombay—'Urbs Prima in Indis' as we proudly call it—by defeating the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram which asked "to remove any distinction regarding seating arrangements, etc., now prevailing in the schools". I have no hesitation to call those thirty gentlemen who defeated this legitimate motion as the friends of "Miss Mayo". It is idle to suggest that the amendment was not necessary inasmuch as the Schools Committee are in favour of removing such distinctions because, the Chairman would not have made the sort of speech he did, if that were so. All mention of the separate tea-cups provided for Hindus and Non-Hindus in the Corporation tea-room, and of Mr. Chandavarkar not employing in his private service Mahars, etc., were absolutely unnecessary in that case.

TWO SEPARATE QUESTIONS.

Apart from the reference to the separate tea-cups for Hindus and Non-Hindus being absolutely irrelevant, when the question raised was only of different castes of Hindus—(I wonder, how nobody brought in the different cups given to Parsis, Hindus, Christians and Muslims in some Irani hotels)—I submit, it is an outrage on the phrase "Social Reform" to include under it the rectification of the hideous wrong of segregating certain communities as if they were so many lepers. The untouchability of one-fourth of the Hindus is a hydra-headed monster: to remove it, is not social reform or esablishment of complete equality. The removal of caste distinctions, is social reform. But, caste distinction is not removed by asking children of all classes to sit together in schools. It is wrong to jumble up these two questions. The restoration of minimum human rights to the Depressed Class children who have been deprived of them by the heartlessness of the so-called higher castes—(in this respect, Brahmins are, as guilty as Shudras)—for centuries is different in kind from removing the social inequalities prevalent in the guise of caste and must be treated on a different plane from the latter question. To jumble the two together, is as bad as treating a murder like criminal misappropriation.

A YEAR'S AGITATION.

This matter has been agitating the Northern Wards more than a year and it is not as if the matter is of a transient importance. I am quite sure the matter would have been treated differently if there were a substantial number of Municipal voters belonging to the Depressed Classes. I have been harping on this issue ever since 1924. The leaders of the backward classes have more faith, it appears, in the reservation of seats or nomination of members than in the correct democratic remedy of lowering the franchise and brnging voters of the backwardr and depressed classes on the roll. If the election of members depended on the favour of the backward and depressed classes, the elected members dare not flaunt their caste superiority in the manner they are doing at present.

COMPULSORY INEQUALITY.

Nothing better was expected of Dr Javle than what he showed. He simply does not understand the distinction between a private lodging and a public building; he is so colour-blind. But, we surely expected better of Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Joseph. Mr. Tairsee's reference to 'idols' was simply quixotic. But the honour of the day must go to Mr. Dalvi. Mr. Dalvi is a social reformer and a legal practitioner. He argued that as compulsory primary education was introduced in F and G Wards, therefore, compulsory social reform ought not to be ordained. Is Mr. Dalvi unaware that this argument cuts both ways? You do not want to compel equality, but are quite willing 'to compel inequality.' You will force children of the so-called untouchabled classes to attend your schools and there to suffer the indignity of being treated as outcastes, as so many persons who are segregated. Even the separate schools for Depressed Classes are a lesser indignity. According to Mr. Dalvi, it is right to treat these children of the Depressed Classes as Kenya Whites use the East African Natives. In that,

(Continued on page 9.)

KONKAN SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

ITS URGENT NEED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The very great and irreparable havoc caused by the late cyclone on the coastal seas of the Konkan and the sinking of the "Tukaram" and the "Jayanti" must now at least open the eyes of the public and the Government of the imperative need of the construction of a Konkan railway. The traffic, both passenger and goods, between Bombay and the various coast line ports in the Konkan is enormous and is daily increasing and it stands to reason that in times when seas are rough and storms are apprehended there must be some alternative route for passengers at least to travel between Bombay and the Konkan.

Though it is true that projects have been in the air for some years past for such railways and though even the Government was at one time reported to have been contemplating the construction of some line along the Konkan coast, no project has yet been worked out in full with plans and estimates, except the one known as the "Konkan South-West Coast Railway." This scheme after being under preparation for a long tme, was finally shaped and settled by Mr. G. A. Mirkar, a well-known resident of the Konkan, in consultation with expert engineers in Bombay. The alignment of the line, with full plans and estimates of cost and traffic earnings, have met with the full approval of Government engineers and responsible officials to whom the scheme as a whole had been submitted for opinion. After making sure that the whole project was technically complete, Mr. Mirkar submitted the scheme to the Railway Board in 1917 and the Railway Board gave its approval to he plans, etc., but said that if Mr. Mirkar would show that there was some reasonable chance of his collecting the necessary capital, the Railway Board would advise survey of the line.

By reason of the difficulty of raising the capital, the project has remained unmaterialised for the last ten years. Since then, however, fortunately enough Government's policy in regard to railway construction has changed materially and according to the resolution of February 1925, so far as is possible it would be the Government principally that would take up all such construction. It is, therefore, now up to Government to take up this scheme in hand and with the necessary arrangements and negotiations with Mr. Mirkar start construction of the line without any further delay. The whole project with all details, plans, etc., is ready with Mr. Mirkar and in that respect much preliminary work would be saved to Government.

The line under this scheme starts from some place between Sion and Matunga and goes via Trombay to Ulva and is then divided into two branches, one branch going to Karjat, and another along the coast to Alibag and thence to Rewadanda and Ratnagiri. It is estimated that the total cost of this line would come to about two crores of rupees, and the alignment of the line has been so arranged that it would form the cheapest construction. There will be very few heavy bridges required and the connection between the stations on the line and the ports has been facilitated. There is no doubt of the fact that in course of time the line though now constructed upto Ratnagiri, will get extended southwards until it reaches Mangalore and gets connected with the Railway line in Malabar. That is, however, far off, but for the present the construction of a line upto Ratnagiri is an immediate necessity. Branches of this Konkan Railway will be taken upto Mahableshwar, Mahad and Nagotna.

It is hoped that Government, taking the larger interests of the country into consideration and the innumerable inconveniences of the travelling public on the Konkan coast, will soon make a serious move in connection with the project and make it an accomplished fact.—Yours, etc.

"V."

Notes of the Day.

Impatient Pupil.

Iraq, that impatient pupil of the world's "school-marm," Great Britain, as she considers herself to be, has been taught a lesson. It is no good for the Iraquis, we are told, to escape from the tutelage of Britain for four years more at the least. Conversations between King Feisal and the British Foreign Office have been concluded and the end of the week will see the Bagdad potentate leave England, a sadder and wiser man. He has had the shrewdness to praise loudly England's industrial might in his Lancashire speeches but about her political greed and methods he will have to say a good deal on his return in strictly private talk, of course, with his Ministers. For the present at least England has won, and Iraq's chances of securing independence in international eyes are blocked by the British refusal to consider the Iraqui claim for entry into the League of Nations, on the technical ground that it does not arise until 1932. Whether Britain can secure a permanent overlordship of Iraq depends on how much she can pursue there the policy of divide and rule. Amongst the Shiahs and the Kurds she already finds useful instruments for her purpose.

The Only Course.

Egypt proposes to take the only course possible to escape the economic domination exercised by foreign capitalists, a very large number of whom are British. Some time ago the Egyptian Government announced that the limited companies formed in the country must have two Egyptian Directors on their Board and must also employ twenty five per cent. of Egyptian personnel excluding workmen. As regards capital, the Egyptian demand was extremely reasonable. The Government insisted that one-fourth of the capital should be open for public subscription in Egypt. Czecho-Slovakia and Turkey have taken far more stringent precautions to secure their national interests from exploitation by foreign capitalism, but in Egypt, the British Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria, considering that the land is a preserve for British commercial exploitation, protests against these just and natural safeguards set up by the Egyptian Government. Here is an eye-opener for Sarwat Pasha and his cabinet of moderate politicians. They have got an overwhelming nationalist majority to placate in the Cairo Parliament and their job in soothing matters on behalf of Britain is not easy.

The Cawnpore Resolutions.

The session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore which has just concluded its labours passed many important resolutions, but we hope its executive will take up in hand immediately the one under which the Congress decided to appoint a Council of Action "to organise a mass movement of the workers and peasants to extricate them from their present condition of abject poverty." Under the direction of Mr. C. F. Andrews who is appointed President for the incoming year such a Council of Action should have plenty of scope for well thought-out and organised activity. Trade Unionism in India must make its voice felt more effectively not only in the direction of securing redress of the economic grievances of the workers but also for securing political freedom for the country. It is gratifying to note that the Cawnpore Session decided upon the boycott of the Simon Show.

Handicaps To Progress.

There is one point in Mr. Purcell's speech to the Cawnpore Labour Congress which deserves particular attention on the part of leaders of organised Labour in India. He asked the delegates to bring their wives and daughter to the Trade Union Congress. "In England," he remarked, "Labour gets its greatest support from women; the most militant fighters were to be found among the wives and daughters of miners". It will certainly be a great advantage to the Trade Union movement in India if women workers could be induced to join it in large numbers. There is no technical obstacle in the way of their doing so, but the greatest handicap is the illiteracy amongst the men as well as the women workers. If the All-India Trade Union Congress could secure funds for special educational effort in industrial areas by means of extension lectures it will be doing a great deal in fighting against this illiteracy.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSES.

CHAMPIONS DEFEATED BY 54 RUNS

MEYER WORKS HAVOC

RAMJI PRESENTED WITH GOLDEN MEDAL.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

EUROPEANS.	HINDUS.
T. G. Travers.	P. Vithal.
A. L. Hosie.	L. P. Jai.
J. L. Guise	D. B. Deodhar.
K. J. O. Meyer.	M. Chandarana.
R. E. S. Yeldham.	J. G Navle.
K. G. Hopkins.	L. Ramji.
B. Howlett.	S. R. Godambe.
A. G. Penfold.	S. M. Dalvi.
W. J. Cullen.	S. S. Joshi.
M. Mackinon	K. G. Pardeshi.
B. Gaillard.	Y. Naomal.

	Runs.
Europeans First Innings	268
Hindus First Innings	219
Europeans Second Innings	101
Hindus Second Innings	96

First Ramji, then Meyer, two innings completed by three o'clock, and therein hangs a tale. Surely Wednesday provided one of the most eventful days in Quadrangular Cricket, and after two days of keen play, brought triumph to two bowlers, this being a fitting climax to an essentially bowlers' match. The incidents of the day were unprecedented and Ramji and Meyer stood out by themselves for their phenomenal success. The wicket showed signs of wear when the Europeans continued their second innings, the score being then 70 runs for 5 wickets but in less than an hour the whole side was trundled out for the addition of only 31 runs. Ramji was responsible for all the five wickets, clean bowling three and allowing only 12 runs, a really wonderful feat. Travers and Meyer began well and runs came in steadily but at 88, the skipper touched a bumping one and Navle brought off a sensational catch by driving full length to hold the ball just before it could touch the ground. Meyer then played the ball on to his own wicket and Hopkins was dismissed when he gave Dalvi a chance in slips, Deodhar holding the ball as it bounced out of that fields' hands Howlett and Yeldham both had their wickets shattered by the demon bowler and the innings closed for 101 runs. Ramji had taken in all 7 wickets at a cost of 41 runs and thus won the gold medal which had been offered by a local firm for the first bowler to take seven wickets in one innings. Chandrana maintained a fine length and kept the runs down.

With only 151 to make and the whole day to do it in the match looked like a certainty for the Hindus and even the most Sanguine of the Presidency supporters could not deny this. But they had not reckoned with Meyer. Showing really brilliant form he continually puzzled his opponents and was mainly responsible for the dismissal of the strong Hindu side for less than a hundred runs. He began in deadly fashion by capturing three good wickets, Naomal, Pardeshi and Deodhar, without having a run scored off him. When Dalvi was dismissed his figures showed 4 wickets for 8 runs, and with the fall of Jai, his fifth victim Meyer had only allowed 12 runs. His other two victims were Vithal and Godambe.

The beginning of the Hindu second innings was sensational and it continued to be throughout. Naomal and Navle were the opening pair, the former facing Meyer. In attempting to cut the third ball, he was well taken by Mackinnon who was fielding in slips, and Pardeshi only survived one ball, being snapped up by Hosie at short leg. Two wickets in the first over and not a run on the board. At the other end Howlett also drew blood, for after he had polled the fast bowler for four and survived an appeal for l.b.w., Navle got his leg in front of a straight one and had to retire. Deodhar was the next to be dismissed, Meyer clean bowling him, and things looked very bad for the Hindus when four good wickets were down with only six runs scored. Jai and Dalvi made a stand and sixteen runs were added, both batsmen playing confidently. Fresh disasters however, were in store for the Hindus. Dalvi was caught ought in playing forward to Meyer, and five runs later Jai lifted the same bowler to mid-off where Howlett held him safely. Vithal and Godambe got associated and found Penfold's bumping ones rather disconcerting. They survived up to lunch however, carrying the total to 54, but on resuming after the internal were separated for the addition of six runs. It had been a promising partnership which had reached 35 runs, and with it vanished the last hope of the Hindus. Ramji hit up a few runs in his characteristic style before succumbing to a catch in slips off Howlett; Godambe was the next to go for a patient 31 and with the fall of Joshi the Hindu innings closed for 96, the Europeans thus winning by 54 runs. Godambe's had been the one bright spot in a day of batting failures.

The Europeans will next meet the winners of the Parsi-Mahomedan match, but they will probably not have the services of Howlett, who has been recalled to Madras, and their limited attack will thus suffer substantial loss.

Meyer opened his account quietly on Wednesday morning by taking a couple off Chandarana, while Travers, who was his partner, played Ramji for a single. Godambe came on at the Gymkhana end in place of Chandarana and Meyer steered him into the gully for a single. The left-hander now came on at the other end and sent down a maiden over to Meyer. Ramji, who had replaced Godambe, was chopped through the slips for a single by the European skipper. Four byes and a single caused 80 to appear and Travers greeted this by smacking Ramji to the press tent. Chandarana was injured on the knee when he stopped a hot one. Meyer put the left-hander away to leg for four and Deodhar fielded a fast one in slips. At the other end Travers touched the demon bowler's first ball and Navle brought off a magnificent catch behind the wickets, diving full length to hold it . (88—6—7).

Yeldham came in to replace him and began his account with a stroke to leg for two. Meyer played out a maiden over from the left-hander, but after Yeldham had played Ramji for a single, the first batsman steered the ball on to his own wicket (91—7—7).

HOPKINS CAUGHT.

When Hopkins came in to bat, the crowd was worked up into a state of great excitement. Yeldham cut Chandarana for a brace, Pardeshi sprinting hard to stop a boundary, but at the other end Hopkins lifted an easy catch into slips where the ball lobbed out of Dalvi's hands into Deodhar's. (94—8—0).

Howlett came out to take his place at the crease and played out the over. After Ramji had sent down a maiden over, Yeldham snicked the left-hander for a brace. In Ramji's next over, however, Howlett had his wickets scattered. (96—9—0). Penfold joined Yeldham but after five runs had been added Ramji clean bowled the latter (101—10—11). This was the demon bowler's fifth victim during the morning when he had allowed only twelve runs. He had also qualified for the prize which had been offered for the first bowler to capture seven wickets in an innings. The Europeans had batted for just fifty-five minutes and the Hindus were left with almost the whole day to score 151 runs for victory.

EUROPEANS. (2nd Innings.)

A. L. Hosie, c Deodhar, b Ramji	11
M. Mackinnon, c Navle, b Chandarana	7
J. L. Guise, c S M Dalvi, b Ramji ..	10
B. Gaillard, l.b.w. Chandarana	0
W. J. Cullen, b Chandarana	36
K. J. O Meyer, b Ramji	7
T. Travers, c Natvie, b Ramji	7
R. E. S. Yeldham b Ramji	11
K. G. Hopkins, c Deodhar, b Ramji ..	0
B. Howlett, b Ramji	0
A. G. Penfold, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	101

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R	W.
M. Chandarana	21	7	32	3
L. Ramji	19.3	6	41	7
S. R. Godambe	6	1	8	0
S. S. Joshi	3	0	8	0

HINDUS BEGIN BADLY AGAIN.

At 11-45 Vithal sent out Naomal and Navle to open the Hindu second innings.

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PROPAGANDA FOR PEACE URGED

RUSSIA AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

SOVIET DELEGATE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Geneva.—The Preparatory Disarmament Conference opened at 11-15 this morning in the glass hall which was packed, Mr. Jonkheer Loudon (Holland) presiding. Remarkable precautions had been taken, and not a single car was allowed to be parked in the courtyard of the Secretariat, which is usually full of cars. The street running parallel to the hall was closed to the public who were excluded from the Hall. Besides the United States and Soviet Russia, 24 Governments are represented at the Conference.

Mr. Loudon in his opening speech expressed the hope that all the delegates would cordially co-operate in the task of the Conference in forming a Sub-Committee to deal with security and arbitration.

M. Politis was elected Vice-President.

M. Litvinoff speaking in English, said that the Soviet delegates would do their best to work with others and would support every proposal leading to disarmament. It would be difficult for him to discuss security until he had also discussed the preparatory work, but at present he would not press for a general discussion on disarmament.

M. Litvinoff read long statement asserting that no progress had been made with disarmament, and developing the views of the Soviet Government in favour of complete disarmament. He urged the conclusion of the Convention for complete disarmament and intense propaganda in favour of peace and disarmament.

The proposal to establish the security Committee provides that the Committee shall consist of the representatives of the States that are members of the Preparatory Commission including the United States and Russia if they desire. The Committee shall deal with political problems of disarmament, while the Preparatory Commission will confine itself to the technical aspects of the question.—Reuter.

THE NEW FORD CAR.

TO BE PRICED AT 500 DOLLARS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

New York.—It is understood that price of new Ford Car will be about five hundred dollars.—Reuter.

SHIPPING PARALYSIS INEVITABLE

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS FIRM

BRISBANE HARBOUR FULL OF TIED UP STEAMERS

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Melbourne.—Hopes of settlement of the waterside workers' dispute have been disappointed, the waterside workers having refused to accept the owners' terms. Paralysis of shipping throughout Australia appears to be inevitable. None of the cargo of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Maloja", which arrived from London this morning, has been unloaded. It is very likely that the vessel will proceed to Sydney where it may indefinitely be tied up. The Australian Commonwealth Line's Tasmanian passenger service and Patrick Company's interstate cargo service are at present exempt from trouble.

Sydney.—A number of vessels are tied up at Brisbane, Hobart and Fremantle owing to the Waterside Workers refusing employment on terms of arbitration award, including overtime work. Waterside workers in Sydney have definitely decided not to work overtime.—Reuter's Special.

KING AMANULLAH

TOUR PROGRAMME

The King of Afghanistan left Kabul yesterday for Kandhar. On arrival at Chaman His Majesty will be received by Colonel St. John, A.G.G., Baluchistan, and General Sir Charles Harrington. From Chaman the Afghan King proceeds to Karachi where a garden party will be given in his honour by Muslim and Indian gentlemen. On the 12th December His Majesty will visit the Aircraft Depot at Karachi. There will be a State banquet at Bombay on the 14th in honour of the King of Afghanistan.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

VAN WIMBERG'S SPEECH

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Translations of Von Winberg's speech at Frankfurt received by the Department of Overseas Trade from the Consuls-General at Frankfurt and Cologne discount the importance of his reference to synthetic rubber. They show that Von Winberg spoke of the production of the elements for the synthesis of rubber and guttapercha.

"Financial Times" points out that the reports make no mention of the very difficult problem of obtaining material in which are present the essential physical and mechanical qualities of natural rubber. The poper adds that the dye trust has informed the Dutch press that experiments are still in the initial stage and that it is not yet possible to say whether production will become a commercial proposition.—Renter's Special.

COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Saturday, 3rd instant, at 6 p.m., at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to pass a resolution that the Statutory Commission will be unacceptable as at present constituted. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside. Among the speakers will be Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Jinnah, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Lalji Naranji and K. F. Nariman.

SEQUEL TO DEFAMATION CASE

EDITOR AND PRINTER SURRENDER TO POLICE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

Pandit Baburam Misra Acting Editor and Benarisee Datt Sharma, Printer and Publisher respectively of the local Hindi Daily "Hindu Sansar" proceeded last night to Dehra Dun to surrender themselves to the police. Both these were found guilty and sentenced by the Dehra Dun Court on a charge of defamation under Section 500 Indian Penal Code to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each as a result of a complaint brought against them by Rai Bahadur Pandit Chakradher Juwyel, Home Member, Tehri State. The judgment was reversed by the Sessions Judge, but later on appeal by the complainant, the Allahabad High Court upheld the conviction.—A. P.

WHAT SELF RESPECT MEANS.

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 29.

The Non-Brahmin Self-Respect Conference that was held here resolved not to have anything to do with any political body that decided to boycott the Statutory Commission. The Conference then set fire to a copy of Manu Dharma Shastra.—A. P.

IN THRESHOLD OF NEW ERA

KHARITA AND KHILAAT PRESENTED

MR. REYNOLD'S ADVICE TO BUNDI RULER

HIS HIGHNESS' ASSURANCE

BUNDI, Nov. 30.

The Prime Minister, Bundi, wires:—

On the 28th November His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur of Bundi held a public Darbar at Chhatamahal Palace where the Hon. the Agent to Governor-General, Rajputana, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, presented to His Highness the Kharita and Khillat from His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with His Highness' accession to the Gadi of Bundi. A procession of elephants was drawn up to carry the Kharita and Khillat, the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General, his staff composed of the Secretary, the Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, and the Political Agent. The town of Bundi was "enfete" and wore a gala appearance. The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General made following speech:—

Your Highness:—It gives me great pleasure to be present at this Darbar and to have the privelege of presenting to your Highness the Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy which singalises your accession to the ancient Gadi of Bundi. The succession of a new ruler must always mark an epoch in the history of a State; but it is an event of more than ordinary importance when the Prince whom he succeeds has direrted the destinies of the State over a long period of years.

OVERDUE REFORMS.

Up to the present time the Bundi State has remained impervious to those progressive influences which in varying degrees have affected most of the States in Rajputana, and reforms in the administration are overdue. Unfortunately too in the latter years of his life His Highness was prevented by indifferent health from actively supervising the administration and I fear there was much truth in the complaints of injustice and oppression which were latterly prevelant throughout the State. Higher standards of administration are now demanded and the acts of a ruler of even the most secluded State are exposed to a searching criticism from which his forefathers were immune.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

To you now, Your Highness, is given a great opportunity. The future of Bundi lies in your hands. It is for Your Highness to restore the prestige of your State by building up an honest and efficient administration suited to modern requirements, while carefully preserving all that is good and noble in your ancient customs and traditions. I, therefore, rejoice to learn that it is your intention to devote your strength and energy to this important object.

In the growing record of administrative reforms and achievement, in improved communications, in the spread of education and the decrease of crime, in the elimination of preventable suffering and the encouragement of enlightened progress you will find as years pass, a higher and nobler satisfaction which a life of easy pleasure could never yield.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

I believe that Your Highness has already under consideration certain measures of reforms and if I may be permitted to offer a word of advice I would suggest to Your Highness the importance of putting in the forefront of your programme the reorganisation of the finances of the State.

Finally I trust that the State of Bundi is on the eve of a new era of happiness and prosperity any I pray that Your Highness may live to see it occupying through your efforts an honoured position among the progressive and enlightened States of Rajputana. May I express the hope that the name of Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh may find a place in its annals as memorable as that of the illustrious name of Maharao Raja Umed Singh?

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

His Highness replied thus: The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General:—This auspicious day will remain a red letter day in the history of this State, because I feel myself greatly honoured by your presence here and personally delivering to me His Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita and Khillat in connection with my accession of the Gaddi of this State. I request you to very kindly convey my heartfelt thanks to His Excellency, the Viceroy for this act of kindness. My ancestors have always remained loyal and faithful to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor and I take this opportunity to solemnly affirm that I shall not be wanting in the preservation request you, therefore to very kindly convey there my heart-felt sentiments to His Excellency the Viceroy and through him to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

REFORMS TAKEN IN HAND.

I take this opportunity to inform that I am fully cognilant of the difficulties and responsibilities of the work of administration with which I am confronted. I also realise the importance of bringing in reforms in the administration which have become urgently necessary. It is my earnest desire to work whole-heartedly for the welfare of my State and subjects I therefore, feel that I can only succeed in the fulfilment of this, my cherished desire, with the assistance and advise of the political officers. In this connection I am fully aware of the paramount importance of selecting a suitable officer as my Prime Minister. Upon him at the outset will largely depend the success or failure of the reforms I wish to carry out. I have, therefore, secured the services of Mr. N. Bhattacharya in whom I have full confidence and whose ability and experience in the art administration are also known to you. He has submitted proposals for reforms which are engaging my immediate consideration. I am also glad to inform you that drafts of laws to be enforced in the State are nearly completed and proposals have been submitted for the organisation of the judicial and police departments These are urgently required, because my earnest desire is to see that even-handed justice is done to all, high or low, and that my subjects are living in peace and are happy.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

QUESTION OF PRESIDENTSHIP AND VENUE TO BE RECONSIDERED

Dr. Kitchlew notifies a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Delhi on 11th December to consider the question of presidency of the next session of the League in view of the representations made by several members of the Council and Sir Mohamed Shafi's willingness to make room for H.H. the Aga Khan and also to consider the change of venue to Calcutta.—A. P.

DELHI RIOT CASES

125 PERSONS SENT TO JUDICIAL LOCK-UP

DELHI, Nov. 30.

Mr. Isar, the Special Magistrate appointed to try the Delhi riot cases, has sent 125 accused to the judicial lock-up, and has given the police time up to 10th December to complete the chalans. It is understood that there will be over 130 prosecution witnesses.—A. P.

The Selection Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa to interview candidates and make recommendations for seven appointments to Bihar and Orissa civil service and eight appointments to subordinate civil service commenced sitting at the Secretariat to-day.—A. P.

INDIAN CAPITAL AWAKE.

OUT TO SAFEGUARD COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

HEAVY AGENDA BEFORE MADRAS COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

A heavy agenda awaits the fifth session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress which meets in Madras in December. The various Chambers and Associations in India and Burma have forwarded to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce a number of resolutions for the consideration of the Congress embracing all the numerous fields of Indian Finance Commerce and Industry. The subjects proposed to be discussed include the Reserve Bank Bill, Exchange, an Indian Banking Enquiry Committee, Imperial Preference, Indianisation of Services, State aid to industries, Protection to textile industry, Indian Commercial representation at international Conferences, Transport, Indian Mercantile Marine, Indian Insurance, Export duties on Silver and Hides and Skins, Railway Freight on raw materials used by Indian industries, Supertax, Income-tax, Match Industry etc.

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Burma, and Ceylon will also meet about the same time as the Commercial Congress in Calcutta and will be opened by H. E. the Governor of Bengal and will be presided over by Mr. B. E. G. Ellis, Chairman, Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Bengal Chamber has sent in a batch of resolutions for inclusion in the programme of the meeting, relating to Reserve Bank, regulation of Banking in India, Sea Customs Act, Indian Merchant Shipping Act, Import Tariff Schedules, Railway Workshops, Income-tax Amendment Bill, Provident Funds, etc.

RESERVE BANK QUESTION.

What time the Indian Commercial magnates will be discussing at Madras a resolution urging that the Government should not go back on the principle of a State Bank which they have already accepted, the European businessmen assembled in Calcutta will consider a resolution submitted by the Bengal Chamber that the Bank should not be a State Bank and should be independent of political influences.

The Commercial Congress will further urge that the Bank's directorate must contain an effective majority of the representatives of the people, especially the Indian commercial community.

The Madras Congress will also urge the immediate appointment of a committee to enquire into indigenous banking with a view to foster and develop the same, the committee to consist of an Indian majority with an Indian Chairman, as desired by Mr. S. N. Haji's resolution in the Assembly which was accepted by the Government of India. The Associated Chambers at Calcutta, on the other hand, will discuss a resolution urging on the Government the desirability of holding, at an early date, an examination into banking in India with a view to steps being taken to regulate banks and banking business in this country. Exchange ratio will come up for discussion in Madras when Government will be called upon to when Government will be called upon to reopen the question with a view to establish the exchange ratio at 1/4 or to leave it to take its own course.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

The Commercial Congress with urge the increase of export duty on hides and skins to 15 per cent and, if it fails, the export duty is to be altered to a cess, then it should be levied on the export of raw skins and hides: the Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers Association, on the other hand, concur in the proposal for the appointment of a Cess Committee and add that the cess might profitably be used by fighting and preventing diseases and insect posts.

Discussions on Income-tax and Supertax will engage the attention of the Indian businessmen at Madras who will consider a string of resolutions one of which demands the abolition of Supertax on companies in India in the interests of trade and industrial development and another urges the reduction of supertax rates. Both the Calcutta and Madras meetings will suggest various alterations in the income-tax law with particular reference to the procedure followed in regard to assessment.

INDIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Indian Merchant Marine will be one of the important subjects to be considered at Madras and the following two resolutions sent in by the Buyers and Shippers Chamber of Karachi on the question will be discussed:—

"This Congress much regrets the delay on the part of the Government in giving effect to the Indian Mercantile Marine Committees recommendation and urge that early steps be taken towards (1) abolition of rebate system and (2) reservation of the coastal trade for the Indian owned shipping companies as recommended by the said Committee.

"This Congress while fully deprecating the glaring omission in the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee even to consider the question of shipping in the overseas of the International trade, and being keenly aware of its other limitations recognises its sympathetic tone towards the development of national shipping and generally welcomes its main recommendations:—

(i) The establishment of a training Ship for the purpose of Nautical training.

(ii) To preserve the costing trade of India to vessels owned and controlled by Indians.

(iii) To start and develop the ship-building industry in this country by liberal help from the State.

This Congress while welcoming the establishment of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Shop, 'Dufferin' in Bombay strongly urges upon the Government of India with a view to attract the young Indian of the right type to a Mercantile Marine career to legislate on the lines recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, particularly in view of the hostile attitude of the vested foreign shipping interests to make it obligatory on the ships plying on the coast be recruit at least 50 per cent of their officers from those who obtained the necessary certificate of competency after undergoing training on the Training Ship.

NEGLECT OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

This Congress once again records with great regret and anxiety the growing change from extreme apathy to marked hostility in the attitude of the Government of India towards the development of Indian shiping as has been indicated in the speeches and replies of their spokesmen both in India and England who, the Congress apprehends, are merely acting as the mouthpieces of foreign shipping interests vested in this country. This Congress, however, expresses the hope that the Government of India will even now realise their duty towards this National key industry and take immediate and effective steps to start its development by carrying out all the recommendations of the Marine Committee, particulrlay the recommendations to reserve the coasting trade of India to ships, the ownership and the controlling interests of which are predominently Indian.

This Congress welcomes the growing interest of the people in the development of Indian shipping and notes with pleasure the increasing number of Indian steamers and the development of comparatively small ports on the Western coast of India and while feeling grateful to the Indian Memberss of the Legislative Assembly for their strenuous efforts for their support to the Bill's for the reservation of coasting trade of India to Indian shipping and the abolition of the system of deferred rebates, unhesitatingly accords to these measures their strongest support.

DEFERRED REBATES.

This Congress strongly objects to the "Deferred Rebates" syste mand calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to abolish the same without any further delay.

This Congress strongly urges upon the Government of India to take early and effective steps to recreate and develop the ship-building industry of India.

This Congress further urges upon the Government of India to nominate an Indian connected with Indian shipping on the sub-Committee for considering the uniformity of the Merchant shipping laws in the Empire as suggested at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1926.

European magnates assembled in Calcutta will discuss a resolution bearing on the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1923: Load Line Regulations, reading as follows:—

This Association deprecates the notification issued by the Government of India, against the advice of local knowledge and interests, reducing the period in which vesse's may load to Indian Summer marks in Indian waters, and requests that it be withdrawn.

The Calcutta meeting will also discuss the following further resolutions:—

This Association is of opinion that effect should be given at an early date, to the recommendation of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee for the alteration of the system of assessment to import duty under section 30 (a) of the Sea Customs Act so as to secure that the basis of assessment will normally at the invoice price plus cost of freight.

IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULE.

This Association records is disapproval of the action of the Governfent of India in making changes in the headings of the Import Tariff Schedule without previously consulting importers likely to be affected bu such changes, and recommends that in future when changes in the Tariff headings are under contemplation Chambers of Commerce and other bdies interested should be consulted by the Central Government before such changes are brought into effect.

This Association having regard to the expressed policy of the Government of India with reference to manufacture in railway workshops views with apprehension the recent acquisition and extension by Government of the Peninsular Locomotive Company's works and the extension of various State Railway workshops, which would appear to be preliminaries to a reversal of that policy.

The Madras Congress will urge the reduction of railway freight on all raw materials especially coal and soft coke.

Widening of the representation of Indian commecial interests on the Central and Provincial legislatures at the time of the revision of the Indian constitution and the speedy Indianisation of all higher appointments with special reference to Port Trusts, Development and Improvement Trusts, Imperial Bank of India, the Railways Posts and Telegraphs, Irrigation, Customs, Accounts, and Income-tax; the urgent need for having Indian trade representatives in the commercial centre of the world to look after the Indian commercial and industrial interests; the absence of even a single Indian on the Railway Board; a Committee for recommending practical measures to expedite the Bengal Pilot Service; these will be among the various questions that will be deliberated upon at Madras.

REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

One of the resolutions tabled for discussion relating to India's representatives at International Conferences says:—

This Congress is emphatically of opinion that India should be represented at all International and Imperial Conferences by Indian only and always by a full quota of delegates sand advisors and strongly condemns the policy of appointing non-Indians to be her representative at any such Conferences and urges that the nomination of such representatives to the League of Nations and other Conferences should be from a panel of representatives elected by the Legislative Assembly and the nomination of representatives to the International Labour Conference. Economic Conference and the like Conferences should be from a panel of representatives elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and further urges that the High Commissioner for India should be placed in the same position as the High Commissioners of different selg-governing colonies with regard to representing their respective Government at International and Imperial Conferences.

Protection to textile industry in the form of an adequate import duty on all piece-goods, an excise duty on products of match factories in India; and an import duty on silver; a rebate to Indian salt entering Bengal; and an export duty on lac: these questions will also occupy the attention of the Indian businessmen assembled in Madras.

The Government of India's policy regarding Imperial Preference as indicated in the passing of the Indian Iron and Steel Protection Act, 1927, and the terms of reference of the recently appointed Cinematograph Enquiry Committee is expected to come up for good deal of criticism, as also the Stores Purchase, disposal of mining concessions, and the development of coal mines in recent years by various railway system in the country.—A. P.

OIL COMBINE IN SIGHT

MONOPOLISING INDIAN MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The "Evening Standard" says that important negotiations are occurring in London between the Royal Dutch Shell Group and the Burma Oil Company for amalgamation of their marketing interests in India. Mr. Debenham, Director of the Royal Dutch Company stated that negotiations were proceeding very satisfactorily. Fusion would undoubtedly strengthen position of both the companies in meeting the competition of Russian oil in Indian markets. It is understood that an agreement will cover the whole of India except Chittagong and Burma.—Reupter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

APPEAL TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

DURBAN, Nov. 30.

The meeting of Natal Indian Association to-day passed following resolutions: 1. Association draws attention of Indian National Congress to the unjust nature of agreement between India and the Union in that it has brought unemployment and starvation to Indians and calls upon the National Assembly to take necessary steps to improve the status of Indians settled in the Union. 2. The Association protests against the principle embodied in the Indo-Union Agreement providing education at Fort Hare College and calls on Indians to refrain from taking advantage of the facilties provided under it. 3. Having regard to the fact that operation of the Industrial Conciliation and Wages Act has resulted in throwing large number of Indians out of work by fixation of minimum wages the Association protests against the policy underlying present Industrial legislation and respectfully prays Minister of Labour to find work for unemployed Indians. 4. The Association protests against repatriation of Indians since it is not based on voluntary principle but is the outcome of unemployment caused by fixation of minimum wages. The Association while supporting the idea of a Federal organisation in order to safeguard the rights of Indians in the Union independently of the so-called South African Indian Congress and in order to represent to the Union and other Governments wants and wishes of the South African Indian community authorises the Executive to co-operate with the Transvaal British Indian Association in their endeavour to convoke a Convention of representatives of other provinces and take action to carry out the objects of this resolution.—Reuter.

SIR MAHOMED SHAFI AND KHAIRPUR STATE.

It is learnt that negotiation are in progress for Sir Muhammad Shafi to be appointed Legal Adviser to the Mir of Khairpur on a remuneration of Rs 5,000 per mensem. Sir Muhammad is Legal Adviser to the Nawab of Bahawalpur on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 a month. Formerly he was paid Rs. 5,000.—"Sunday Times."

WHITE COMMISSION GAZETTED

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MR. BHORE APPOINTED SECRETARY

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Statutory Commission (including Mr. Walsh) has been gazetted together with the terms of reference conferring the necessary powers upon "you or any three or more of you" to summon evidence, oral or written, also to have access to the books, documents, registers and records and pursue other lawful means of seeking information including the appointment by the Commission with the sanction of the Secretary of State of any person or persons to make subordinate enquiries and report the result to the Commission. It further empowers the Commission to report the proceedings from time to time if judged expedient. Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., and Mr S. F. Stewart of the India Office have been appointed Secretaries to the Statutory Commission. Mr. R. H. Carter of the India Office and Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., are appointed as Assistant Secrearies.—Reuter.

WALSH TO BE REPLACED BY HARTSHORN

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Labour Party meeting in the House of Commons this morning, Mr. MacDonald presiding, after agreeing that Mr. Hartshorn should replace Mr. Walsh, decided to address a letter to Mr. Walsh regretting that his health prevented his sitting on the Commission and hoping that he would be able to continue his Parliamentary duties for many years.—Reuter.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN UNITED STATES

GUARDED BY STATE DETECTIVES

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Washington.—Mukhtar Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to the United States, has arrived. Since his landing in New York from liner "Leviathan" on the 28th November, he is being guarded by detectives of the State Department asa precaution against hostile demonstration in view of the strong anti-Turkish feeling still apparently existing in the United States owing to the massacres of Armenians during the late War which had hitherto prevented the Senate from ratifying the Lausanne Treaty. The exchange of Ambassadors now occurring was rendered possible by a special Turko-American Agreement signed on the 18th February last as a result of which President Coolidge exercised his constitutional prerogative in favour of resuming the diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

SIR WILLIAM MARRIS

TO SUCCEED SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON ON INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Sir William Marris has been offered a seat on the Council of India in succession to Sir B. Robertson. Sir William Marris is expected to join the Council early in April.—Reuter.

(Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E., is at present Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.)

WARNING TO BARRISTERS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The General Council of the Bar has drawn attention of all barristers to the resolutions of the Council stating that the Council has considered the circumstances under which a certificate was recently granted by a barrister that an Indian student read in his chambers in London for twelve months for the purpose of qualifying as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, and that in view of this and a previous case, all baristers granting such certificates should be notified of the great importance attached to such certificates in India, and that scrupulous care must be taken to ensure that certificates are accurate, and that no certificate is given unless Indian student has genuinely attended chambers as pupil for the period stated.—Reuter.

PROFESSOR ALTERS HIS BIRTHDAY

GETS 6 MONTHS R. I.

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Mr. Sardar Chanan Singh, ex-Professor of Khalsa College, Amritsar, who was charged for altering the date of his birth in Matriculation Certificate while applying for admission to the I.C.S., examination, was to-day convicted and sentenced by Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, to undergo 6 months' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or 4 monhts in default.—Free Press.

BRITISHERS CONDEMN 'MOTHER INDIA.'

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR ILLITERACY OF MASSES

HOME RULE--THE ONLY REMEDY FOR SOCIAL EVILS

PUBLIC MEETING IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A crowded meeting of the Commonwealth of India League passed a resolution "deploring gross misrepresentation of Indian life contained in books like "Mother India."

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., attacked the British Government for alleged affording of facilities to the authoress of "Mother India" and declared that an attempt had been made to use the book to create an atmosphere in Britain favourable to the Commission without Indian representatives.

INDICTMENT OF BRITISH RULE.

Lady Emily Lutyens presiding, expressed the opinion that the book was really the greatest indictment of British Government ever penned.

Lady Cynthia Mosley and Col. Wedgwood, M.P., also condemned the book, the latter expressing the view that what was really the question in India was education. He was glad to think that the Statutory Commission had been charged—at any rate in the original Government of India Act—with the duty of examining not merely in Reforms but the education of the people.

Other resolutions stated that "the British Government cannot hold itself free from responsibility for the illiteracy and general ignorance among the vast masses of British Indians," and urged that the remedy for social problems in India was "complete Home Rule within the British Comonwealth of Nations."—Reuter.

CONDITIONAL BOYCOTT: MEANINGLESS.

CAWNPORE MUSLIMS' RESOLUTION

CAWNPORE, Nov. 30.

At a well attnded meeting of the Musalmans of Cawnpore presided over by Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, M. L.C. The following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas the proposed boycott of the Statutory Commission is not constructive and lacks strength of any previous settlement of communal claims and minority rights including the question of franchise and representation and whereas it is not based on the only valid ground that acceptance of any Commission of foreign origin whether Parliamentary or mixed, involves negation of India's right of self-determination, this meeting is of opinion that such conditional and destructive boycott which is meaningless and is most likely to prove ineffective, will adversely affect the interests of Indians in general and Mussalmans in particular."

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Hasrat Mohani said that he was for boycott but it should be preceded by communal settlements, constructive proposals should precede the talk of boycott which had failed in the Non-Co-operation agitation. The only result of the boycott would be that the better mind of India would refrain while the riff-raff would appear before the Commission.

Mr. Murezza Abidi moved a resolution enacterising the Commission as an insult to India, favouring boycott and suggesting a National Convention to draw up a Constitution. This resolution was negatived.

Sheikh Mohamed Ibrahim next moved a resolution welcoming the Statutory Commission. This resolution was also negatived.

The resolution of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain was finally adopted.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DECISION APPROVED.

Resolutions rejecting the Calcutta Unity proposals on the ground that Hindus had rejected them, condemning the Hindu excesses on Muslim traders at Garhmukteshar, favouring separate electorates having regard to the present Hindu mentality approving of decision of the Muslim League to hold its session at Lahore under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi and also approving of the formation of an organisation of Muslim volunteers as a counterblast to the Aryan Congress resolution to enlist ten thousand volunteers for satyagraha on the question of music were adopted.—A. P.

THE SIMON COMMISSION

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARIES ANNOUNCED

NEW DEHI, Nov. 30.

The following communique has been issued:—Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., and Mr. Stewart of the India Office have been appointed Secretaries to the Statutory Comission and Mr. R. H. A. Carter of the India Office and Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., have been appointed Assistant Secretaries.—A. P.

U. P. TRADE UNIONS

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION TO BE FRAMED

CAWNPORE, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the representatives of the various Labour Unions in this province was held at the office of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha under the presidency of Dr. Vishwanath Mukerji, General Secretary, B. N. Railway Men's Association. A resolution authorising Dr. Mukerji to frame a Constitution for provincial trade union organisation was passed.—A. P.

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SOUTHEAST

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The northeast monsoon is active in southeast Madras where rainfall has been nearly general and conditions remain unsettled in neighbourhood of Ceylon. Western disturbance has passed away eastwards.

The chief amounts are: Tinnevelly three inches, Pamban and Kodikanal a quarter, Negapatam three quarters, Cuddalore and Madras one and a half.

Forecast: Some extension in the south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

DACOITIES FOR SWARAJ

CHHATARPALSING REPENTS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

In the dacoity cases, Chattarpalsing, the ringleader who has turned an approver, in the course of his statement said that the gang had committed dacoities in order to utilise the booty for the attainment of swaraj; but there was no separate swaraj fund and no rule to pay part of the plunder to that fund. It was the feeling of repentance for the past deeds that prompted him to confess his guilt.

The magistrate committed to session the accused who were tried in connection with the dacoities committed in Palhana in May last. Enquiry in other cases is proceeding.—A. P.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

"HINDU SANSAR" EDITORS IN PRISON

DELHI, Nov. 30.

The editors of "Hindu Sansar" a local Hindi daily who were recently sentenced by the Allahabad High Court to one year's imprisonment each, have lodged an appeal in the Privy Council.

This case, it may be recalled, arose due to the publication of certain statements about the Home Member of Tehri State.—Free Press.

ALEKHINE WINS CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Buenos Aires.—The Russian, Alekhine, wrested to-day the chess championship world from Capablanca (Cuba) who had been invincible since 1921. Conditions of the match provided that the title should go to the first man who won six games. Alekhine won by six games to three after twenty-five games had been drawn.—Reuter.

DEVADASI SYSTEM SHOULD END

RESOLUTIONS FOR A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

POONA RECOMMENDS BEGUM OF BHOPAL FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

POONA, Nov. 20.

A public meeting of the women of Poona was held, under the auspices of the Maharashtra constituent Conference, last evening in the Seva Sadan Hall, Poona with Mrs. Saralabai Naik M.A., in the chair to elect delegates from Maharashtra to the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Delhi early February next and to consider the resolutions to be sent to that Conference. The meeting was largely attended by ladies interested in women's educational advancement.

WOMEN SHOULD SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS.

In opening the proceedings the President remarked that the time had now arrived when the problems, affecting the women of India could be best solved by themselves. It was therefore their duty to strive hard with that object in view and then the day would not be far off when their patient efforts would be crowned with success. The principal speakers at the meeting were Miss Sorabji, Mrs. Jankibai Bhai and Miss Balubai Khare.

Six or seven names of ladies were proposed as delegates to be sent to the Conference, but as it could not be declared as to who would be in a position to go, if elected, it was resolved to leave the final selection to a committee consisting of the President of the meeting and Miss Sorabji, Mrs. Bhai and Miss Khare.

END THE DEVADASI SYSTEM.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:—

That this Conference reiterates the last year's resolution No. VI., namely "This Conference deeply deplores the effect of early marriage on education and urges the Government of India to pass legislation, making marriage under sixteen a penal offence. It demands that the age of consent be raised to 16. It wholeheartedly supports as a step to this end the Bill for the prevention of child marriage and emphatically suggests that efforts to get the Bill passed into law should continue unabated.

This Conference urges Government to end Devadasi system by an amendment to the Religious Endowment Act.

INDIAN WOMEN IN EDUCATIONAL BODIES.

This Conference is of opinion that the time has come for Indian women to participate in the administrative work of all educational bodies, and that the staff for the purposes of inspection of all grades of educational institutions should be composed of qualified Indian ladies in as much as they are better calculated to know the requirements and understand the difficulties in the way of development of the same.

As far as possible women-feachers should be engaged in the primary stage of education both of boys and girls which should in fact wholly be the concern of women teachers.

With a view to meet the ever-increasing demand for female teachers in primary schools, Government should be urged to open more Training Schools and to encourage liberally private enterprise in the same direction.

Resolution VI:—

This Conference unanimously recommends the name of the Begum of Bhopal for the Presidentship of the forthcoming All-India Women's Conference, that meet sat Delhi, in February next.

This Conference reiterates with emphasis all the resolutions proposed by it last year.—A. P.

"DOES NOT IMPROVE SITUATION."

MOULVI MAHOMED YAKUB ON BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT

MORADABAD, Nov. 28.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, says that the statements of Lord Birkenhead and Earl Winterton do not much improve the situation. The communal tension does not deprive the people of India of the right to an effective voice in the framing of their own constitution. The Committee of the Legislature will not prove of value unless it can put questions and submit a separate report to Parliament. These two conditions are essential to secure India's genuine co-operation with the Commission.—A.P.

GOVT. ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

A communique says that the Secretary of State for India has appointed His Excelency Sir William Marris, K C. S. I., K. C.I.E., Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on his retirement, to succeed Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C. S.I., K.C.M.G., as a Member of the India Council. Sir William Marris will join his new appointment early in April next.—A. P.

BR. BURMA PETROLEUM CO

QUESTION OF REMOVING HEAD OFFICE TO INDIA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

It was recently stated that a representative committee of the shareholders of the British Burmah Petroleum Company had been formed in Bombay to make efforts to bring the head office of the company from London to India as a majority of shareholders are Indian and the oil wells are situated in India.

Mr. Henry Taylor of the firm of Managing Agents, Messrs. John Taylor and Company, arrived in Bombay by the last mail boat on the 25th instant. The Committee took advantage of his presence in Bombay and had two interviews with him on the 26th instant. Prominent amongst the members of the committee who participated in the discussion were Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

The Committee informed Mr. Taylor that they represented a large number of Indian holders of the shares of the company and they had come to the conclusion, after considering all aspects of the question, that the best interests of the shareholders and the company would be served by transferring the head office situated in London to Bombay. It would not, they pointed out, mean the termination of the present Managing Agents. On the contrary, the Committee were confident that the Managing Agents would be valued more and treated with generous consideration if they co-operated with majority of shareholders. The Committee requested Mr. Taylor to convey to the Board of Directors in London the strength of feeling amongst the shareholders and secure an amicable settlement of the question.

MR. TAYLOR'S FEAR.

It is understood that Mr. Taylor expressed it as his strong opinion that the management of an oil company industry by a Board of Directors in India would not work satisfactorily. It would be difficult to secure a Board with technical knowledge nor would it be possible to have that close co-operation between experts and directors if the experts were in England and the Board in India.

The members of the Committee, it is stated, controverted the arguments of Mr. Taylor and supported their contention that there are ample instances of management of highly technical industries by Indian Boards with technical assistance by wealth of facts. They mentioned steel and cement as amongst the industries which are managed with success in India by Indian Board of Directors which though lacking in technical experience, discharged their duties none the less efficiently with the help of technical experts.

SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS.

The Committee assured Mr. Taylor that they had nothing but the interests of the shareholders and of the company in suggesting the transfer of the head office to India, and that if they refrained from approaching the shareholders or organising them, it was due to a desire not to take any step which may lead to notes of discord and may at least temporarily affect the company.

But, as Mr. Taylor was clear that the request could not be considered, the Committee of the Shareholders, it is understood have decided to make a referendum to the shareholders to ascertain their views and if adequate support is forthcoming to make a requisition for an extraordinary general meeting in London to give effect to the views of the majority of the shareholders.

The Committee, it is understood, are of the opinion that the transfer of the head office to India will result in the saving of double income-tax and other considerable economies.

The Committee, it is said, have ascertained that 75 per cent. of the shares are held in India and by Indians.—Free Press.

RESTORATION OF MINIMUM RIGSTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. Dalvi sees nothing wrong, but cannot tolerate justice being made compulsory.

THE ONLY RIGHT NOTE.

The only right note was struck by Dr. Deshmukh. If any parents or guardians want "superior" treatment for their children, they have to bear the burden of providing it. The public body, viz., Municipal Corporation will not bear it. If they are very sensitive on this point, these sanctimonious people may establish their own schools. They may ask exemption for their children from attending schools where children of all classes are admitted to sit together. Their prejudices may be indulged in that way, if Pais and Javles and Dabholkars desire. In the Municipal schools, the inequalities, privileges and prejudices must be levelled.

THE NEED OF FRESH ACTION.

The decision of these thirty friends of Miss Mayo, must be challenged as early as possible. And, to ensure success, the fight must be carried ditch by ditch. As early as the Rules of the Corporation allow, a fresh and independent resolution must be moved to the effect that 'any distinction regarding seating arrangements now prevailing in any Municipal school or schools, based on caste, shall be forthwith removed'.

The question of drinking pots must be separated inasmuch as there is, according to the high medical authority of Dr. Deshmukh, the hygienic aspect. But, immediate and radical action is necessary in connection with seating arrangements. I hope some member of the Corporation like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or Dr. Deshmukh or Mr. Chandavarkar, will give notice of the requisite resolution as early as allowable under the rules. This slur on the fair name of cosmopolitan Bombay must be removed by all those who take pride in calling it the 'Urbs Prima'.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

PATIALA WELCOMES EXPERT COMMITTEE

TRIBUTES TO H. E. THE VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy from His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala dated November 25:—

"As Chancellor of the Narendra Mandal and on behalf of the Princes, I should like to convey to Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to His Majesty's Government my thanks for the announcement made at Rajkot. The acceptance of the proposal put forward at Simla will be gratefully received by all Princes participating in the Conference and by those for whom they spoke. We are deeply sensible of this fresh manifestation of Your Excellency's appreciation of the importance actual and potential of the Indian States as factors in India's future and we feel that nothing but good can eventuate from a frank enquiry into our difficulties, whether experience or apprehended.

ALL AID AND ASSISTANCE PROMISED.

I have noted with gratitude Your Excellency's anticipation that the personnel of the committee will be such as to command the confidence of the States and will do no more than express my firm conviction that the utility of the enquiry is, in the usual decree, dependent upon the persons by whom it will be conducted. Your Excellency's assurances regarding the sanctity of treaties and full consideration to be given to Princes' views will allay apprehensions in many quarters and go far to secure that atmosphere and confidence so necessary to the success of the enquiry. In conclusion may I express to Your Excellency my personal gratitude for the statesmanlike act and assure you that, as Chancellor, I shall do all in my power to afford the Committee the aid and assistance which it may require."—A. P.

TENANCY SETTLEMENT IN C. P

NEEDS OF AGRICULTURISTS

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDA, Nov. 27.

Seth Jamnadass M.A., President of the Land-lords and Tenants Association Jubbulpore met a select gathering of the Agriculturists of Nimar District at Khandwa on the 27th instant to discuss informally the Central Provinces Tenancy Amendment and Settlements Bills now before the Legislative Council.

Seth Jamnadass speaking said that the Tenancy Bills aimed at increasing the status of occupancy tenants in continued possession by converting them into absolute occupancy tenants and giving the remainder new rights with a view to enhance their credit and capacity for borrowing money. He pointed out that under the prevailing circumstances of agriculture the province and land revenue policy of the Government, merely an artificial increase in the status of tenants or enhancing their credit can do no good but has the likelihood of causing harm to agriculture and the tenantry by disturbing homagenity of the village system by passing land to money lenders and admitting undesirable persons and increasing unemployment and indebtedness.

He said what was of imperative necessity was that tenants should get more and more concessions in the fixation of rents, regulation of enhancements and reclamation of waste land and grazing grounds etc.

What therefore was really wanted, said the speaker was that the consideration of the Tenancy Bill should be adjourned on hands of Malguzars and tenants united in pressing on the Government their agelong grievances regarding both substantive and procedural part of settlements in the province and seeing that increasing concessions are obtained in that connection.

It was proposed to form a District Committee for agitating in the matter.

EUROPEANS DEFEAT HINDUS.

(Continued from page 7.)

and the former faced Meyer who was entrusted with the attack from the Gymkhana end It seemed to be a day of sensations for off the third ball Naomal was held in slips by Mackinnon (0—1—0). And that was not all for Pardeshi, who succeeded him, was smartly snapped up at short leg by Hosie and the Hindus had lost two good wickets without a run being scored. (0—2—0). Deodhar came to the crease and survived the last ball. Navle at the other end hooked Howlett to the fine leg boundary and then survived an appeal for l.b.w. In his next over, however Howlett succeeded with a similar claim and Navle had to retire (4—3—4). L. P. Jai opened his account with a single to leg, Hosie misfielding the ball, and Deodhar stole the next over by glancing the fast bowler for another single. When he faced Meyer at the other end he was completely beaten by the first ball (6—4—1). Meyer had captured three wickets in three overs without having a run scored off him. S. M. Dalvi came next and put Meyer away to leg for three, Jai playing out the rest of the over. The first decade was hoisted when Dalvi played a no-ball from the fast bowler into the gully for a brace. Jai hooked Meyer round to the leg boundary amidst cheers and then crossed over to face the other bowler.

MEYER'S DEADLY BOWLING.

A leg bye and a single to each batsman was followed by a risky shot over slips by Dalvi and 20 appeared on the board. Playing forward to a tricky one from Meyer, however, Dalvi gave Hopkins an easy chance in slips which the fielder accepted (20—5—7). Vithal played out the over and Jai took a single in the next. A risky shot over Pogson's head rolled to the boundary but in playing out to another of Meyer's trick ones Jai was held at deep mid-off by Howlett (25—6—12). Godambe joined his skipper and played out a quiet over from the fast bowler. Vithal played Meyer to leg for a single and Godambe survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. A pretty late-act for four by the Hindu skipper caused 30 to appear. With a single to leg he gave Godambe an opportunity to face.

A nice square shot to the tents was followed by a closely run single. Another single by Godambe and a leg glance for three by Vithal hoisted the fourth decade. Godambe stole the next over and survived a confident appeal for a catch behind wicket off the first ball of Penfold who had relieved Howlett at the maiden end. Godambe had an uncomfortable time in this over, Penfold's bumpers being difficult to deal with. Three singles were followed by a hook for three and Godambe faced Penfold off, whom he obtained a single. Meyer sent down a maiden over to Godambe and Vithal hoisted the half-century with a stroke to mid-off for a single, Godambe chopping Penfold prettily into the gully for a like number. A risky shot through slips at the other end brought Godambe three runs while Vithal played out the rest of the over, the teams adjourning for lunch after this. Vithal and Godambe had scored 32 and 16 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

HINDUS SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE

Penfold began bowling from the Police Court end and Godambe cutting him for a single, crossed over to chop Meyer into the gully for a brace. Penfold's next over was unproductive but Godambe drove Meyer for a single. Each batsman played Penfold for a single. In Meyer's next over Vithal touched the ball and Mackinnon held him in slips. (60—7—13). Ramji scored three runs in his first over, and the crossing over to the other end drove Penfold nicely to the tents. Godambe earned applause by smacking Meyer to the off-boundary and 70 appeared on the board.

Travers brought Howlett on at the maiden end and Ramji hit a two followed by a four, but in snicking the fourth ball, he was safely held by Travers in the slips. (77—8—13). Godambe greeted Joshi with a four nicely put away to the tents and in Howlett's next over Joshi broke his duck with a single, Godambe taking another. The fast bowler conceded a no-ball and two maiden overs followed.

THE END.

Joshi hoisted 90 on the board with a snick to the boundary, but soon he lost Godambe who touched one into Yeldham's hands (90—9—31). Chandarana blocked the last two balls of the over to the tune of "PLAYED." Joshi glanced the fast bowler for four and Chandarana lifted Meyer into the country for a single. After missing with a terrific swipe Chandarana sneaked a single but Joshi was clean bowled and the Hindu innings closed at 3 o'clock for 96, the Europeans thus winning by 54 runs. (95—10—10).

HINDUS: (2nd Innings).

Y. Naomal, c Mackinnon, b Meyer	0
J. G. Navle l.b.w. Howlett	4
K. G. Pardeshi, c Hosie, b Meyer	0
D B Deodhar b Meyer	1
L P Jai, c Howlett, b Meyer	12
S M Dalvi c Hopkins b Meyer	7
P Vithal, c Mackinnon, b Meyer	13
S R Godambe c Yeldham b Meyer	31
L Ramji c Travers, b Howlett	13
S S Joshi, b Howlett	10
M Chandarana not out	2
Extras	3
Total	96

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Meyer	20	6	14	7
B. Howlett	12.3	2	39	3
A. G. Penfold	7	2	10	0

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ALL-INDIA CRICKET BOARD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a report published in your paper, of a meeting held at Delhi, in support of a scheme for a Central Cricket Board for India, it has been stated that the said meeting resolved to suggest Delhi as the headquarters of the new body, and that that suggestion is to be put forward, for its approval, before a similar meeting to be shortly held in Bombay. Now, Delhi may be the capital of India, but the real capital of Indian cricket is Bombay, which is the only city in India which possesses, in its Quadrangular Committee, one compact representative cricket body, representing all the communities of India, such as exists nowhere else. That body is the proper nucleus round which, by nominations from other centres in India, the proper Central Board should be constituted. The Bombay Committee must remain the centre and core of the Board. In fact, it appears from your report that the Bombay Committee is eventually going to be so converted into the real Working Committee of the Board. If that be so, it appears that the new Board is going to be a curious body, with its head, brain and eyes in Bombay, and all its other miscellaneous upper and neither limbs in Delhi! Is there any need to bring into being such a curiosity? If Indian cricket was born in Bombay, cradled in Bombay, and spooned and fed by Bombay to its present growth and strength, the home of the new Board must also be in the same parent city, which to-day as ever is the real stronghold of Indian cricket. Nobody imagines that at the forthcoming Bombay meeting, there would be any opposition from any other quarter in India to Bombay's claims to be the true and legitimate headquarters of the new body, only if Bombay representatives do their duty and put forward their claims first and last against any other claimant. It is up to them to stand up for 'Urbs Prima in Cricket' and to see that her pre-eminent position in the world of Indian cricket is not allowed to pass to any other place.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. WARDEN,
Secretary, Bombay Cricket Union.
Bombay, Nov. 25.

DEMAND FOR SWARAJ SCHEME

U. P. CONFERENCE VOTES FOR BOYCOTT

ALIGARH, Nov. 29.

At the second day's session of the United Provinces Political Conference a resolution was passed declaring emphatically for the boycott of the Simon Commission and asking the people of these provinces to make all efforts to see that it was successful.

The Conference further requested the Indian National Congress to prepare a scheme of a constitution for India which would be acceptable to all peoples of India.

Another resolution passed by the Conference asked the Indian National Congress to define Swaraj and base the constitution on that definition.

An amendment was moved that the Congress creed should be declared as complete independence but was withdrawn after discussion.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon lunched at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Standing Committee for National Baby Week on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the St. Andrew's Day Dinner at the Town Hall on Wednesday.

We understands that Mr. K. M. Panikkar, formerly Professor, Aligarh University, then joint Editor of "Swarajya" of Madras and Editor of the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi has been offered the Personal Secretaryship to the Minister in-Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.—"Sunday Times".

A deputation consisting of Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Giri waited on Sir George Rainy and Mr. Sheridan in connection with the situation at Kharagpur.—A. P.

The death has occurred of Her Highness the Junior Rani.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will arrive in Madras from Colombo on Thursday, and immediately proceed to Orissa.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor of Madras will preside over the South Indian Athletic Association annual sports on December 31st and 1st January. The functions on the following day, which has been called Swaraj Day, will be presided over by Dr. Ansari.—A. P.

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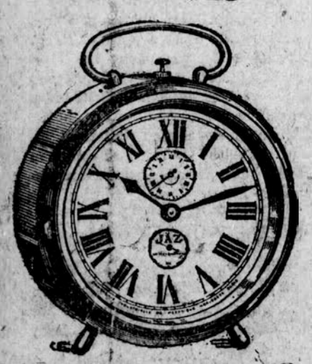

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BARODA FLOOD RELIEF

PRINCE JOINS PRAJA MANDAL

BARODA, Nov. 29.
(From Our Representative.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held on Sunday at the Maharaja Theatre under the presidentship of Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar, when the Secretaries of the Baroda Flood Relief Committee presented the Report of the relief work done up-to-date.

Princess Shakuntalaraje Gaekwars, Princess Vimaladeviraje Gaekwar and many other prominent ladies of the city were present.

The Secretaries in their report stated that the Baroda Flood Relief Committee was elected by the public of Baroda immediately after the floods subsided and since then the work of giving relief in food, clothes, medicine, and utensils etc., was carried on. A Fund of Rs. one lac and thirty thousand was collected by the Committee. Nearly three fourths of the whole fund was subscribed by the members of the Royal Family out of their personal purse. In the city 5000 houses had either collapsed, partly damaged or totally washed off.

Out of the 5000 houses, with the funds that were at the disposal of the Committee, 1700 houses were completely ready for the use and 500 houses were under construction.

The funds were exhausted and the Secretaries appealed to the public of Baroda and the public in general to extend their humauntarian feelings to their brothren in distress.

Mr. Natwarlal Sheth quoted figures in support of his statement that nearly forty per cent of the flood distress in the city was relieved and requested the public to come forward with the remaining, sixty per cent of the money neccessary to rehabilitate the poor of the city.

Mr. Hakim expressed gratitude on behalf of the Muslim population for the kindly help which the Flood Relief Committee had given to the poor Muslim families.

Mrs. Sharadaben Mehta who is working among the women then laid before the meeting touching picture of the helplessness of flood-stricken Muslim women in purdah.

At the instance of the president, Mr. Balvogi then made an able appeal to the public to come forward with their mite and help out the poor homeless flood-stricken people of the city.

The President, Prince Dhairyashilrao Gackwad, then addressed the meeting in Hindustani at first but soon switched off from flood-relief to politics and in a speech delivered in English, referred to the Indian States prblem. In the course of his speech the president said:

We have been able to erect about 1700 houses since the time of the flood and now we meet here to place before you our difficulties, for want of money to execute the work of the rest of the houses that require to be thatched and repaired and in some cases newly built.

We are expecting help from the central Fund, Bombay. They have asked for our scheme and we have sent it to them to which we have received no reply but we hope to get one soon.

I am sure you gentlemen will extend your heartiest congratulations to my worthy sister-in-law "Princess Shakuntala Raje" for the noble way in which she has responded to my wishes by coming out of the four-walled room of her house for the cause of the public, an example unique indeel for the other Princesses to follow and politics.

I regret that I am inclined to divert from this subject of relief on to a subject of politics.

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

It is an unprecendented occasion when the representative of the Imperial Crown in India should have taken this opportunity of travelling in the various States in Kathiawar in this extensive manner, just at a juncture when the whole of Gujerat and a portion of Kathiawar is going through a drastic change due to floods. I expect you all have been like myself following the papers closely, and watching carefully every utterance that the Princes and His Excellency have been making in connection with the safeguarding of the political rights and Sanads of the Princes in the future constitution of India under the new Reforms. but my hopes are not altogether shattered where the interests of the subjects are concerned in reading through the very diplomatic lines of His Excellency's speeches.

On the 17th December a conference in the name of the subjects of Indian States is being convened in Bombay where I hope Baroda subjects will represent themselves in a manner befitting the State. We, the subjects of Indian Sttes, wish that His Exvellency will closely follow the proceedings of the Conference and if His Excellency is to safeguard the sands of Indian Princes we too wish that His Excellency will give us justice, safety and preservation of our honour. His Excellency with his high sense of Christian duty, we trust, will give to us that what is ours and to the Princes what is theirs.

If the Princes of India want their stability we can show them to get it. Love your people, live with them and live for them and the Kingdom is yours. Princes who have conquered the love of their people are always the right hands of their Paramount Power.

Mr. Purohit, the president of the Praja Mandal, translated the speech delivered by the President into Gujarati and he eulogised the yeoman services rendered by the Prince Dhairyashilrao, Princess Shakuntala Raje and their band of enthusiastic workers. He added that Prince Dhairyashilrao had enrolled himself as a member of the Praja Mandal and was going to attend the forthcoming session of the All-India States' Subjects' Conference.

Mr. Dayashanker Bhatt announced that Garaba concert and other entertainments party was arranged by the Ladies Section of the Relief Committee, and the public of Baroda was requested to attend it on 6th of December as the income of this was for the Flood Relief Funds. With this the meeting terminated..

POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

DECISION TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

POONA, Nov. 28.

A six-monthly general meeting of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The meeting resolved to boycott the Statutory Commission and recommended to the Congress to frame a new constitution for India on the basis of the Commonwealth of India Bill.—Free Press.

CONTEX

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MAHATMA JOTIBA FULEY CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

As previously announced, the Mahatma Jotiba Fuley Centenary Celebrations, took place at two different places, with great eclat and enthusiasm and the special feature of the Celebrations was that both the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins, the Touchables and the Un-Touchables took part in the proceedings.

The first meeting in connection with the Celebrations was held on Sunday the 24th inst. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity and some ladies were also present.

After a short prayer (song) Mr. S. K. Bole, the Chairman of the Celebration Committee, in his opening speech pointed out the importance of the occasion and the uniaue work done by Mahatma Jotiba Fuley. Rao Bahadur Vasudeorao Bhandarkar, late Chief Judge of Baroda was then voted to the chair.

The President in his speech, laid emphasis on the social and religious work done by Mahatma Fuley and asked the audience to carry it on.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Mr. Nana Saheb Amrutkar, well known Non-Brahmin Pleader of Berar, Mr. Shridhar Balkant Tilak, Lok. Tilak's son, Prof. M. D. Alteker, Mr. A. N. Survey Advocate, and Mr. D. S. Yande addressed the meeting all the speakers unanimously voiced that Mahatma Fuley was the pioneer reformer who devoted all his life in the cause of the backward and the down-trodden. In an orthodx atmosphere, which prevailed eighty years ago, he fought against such evils as untouchability caste and illiteracy, which are too strong even to-day. Not only he fought against these social cankers which were, and are still eating into the vitals of the Indian Society, but also vehemently pleaded and worked for female education, widow remarriage compulsory primary education orphanage and but not the least, freedom—Social and Political. He can rightly be called the father of all the movements in Maharashtra, aiming at the establishment of social and political liberty. It was Mahatma Fuley who helped Lokmanya Tilak and Agarkar, by furnishing a bail of rupees ten thousand at the time of Barve incident. Though people were slow in appreciating the noble work of Mahatma Fuley, it was Sir Erskin Perry the then President of the Board of Education, who recommended Jotiba to the Government for his work, and subsequently, at a Darbar held in Poona in 1852, Mahatma Fuley was presented with a "Shawl" at the hands of the then Governor. The aim and the object of the Satya Shodak Samaj founded by him, is to do away with the unnatural and inhuman distinctions, based on caste creed and sex and made between man and man. It is a singular misfortune that a noble life so full of varied activities, self-consecration, industry and tenacity, should have been wilfully misrepresented and most maligned.

On the same day afternoon at Lower Parel another huge meeting was held under the Presidentship of Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh Ph.D., Bar-at-Law of Umraoti, when Messrs. D. G. Vaidya, P. R, Lele, Kalekar, Sadashivrao Kadam, Jairam Nana Deorao Naik, Narayanrao Kadam, Keshao Swami and Mansingh spoke in glowing terms about the noble work of Mahatma Jotiba Fuley. At the out set of the meeting, there was a fine display of "Lezim and Dandapatta."

Mr. R. D. Kowly, B.A., took the opportunity to publish a short life sketch of Mahatma Fuley. The booklet can be had at the publisher's address (883 Cadell Road, Dadar) provided stamps worth six pice piece are sent.

VICEROY TO OPEN PIPLOD-BARSIA RY

BARODA, Nov. 27.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will perform the opening ceremony of the Tiplol-Baria Railway on December 9, when he is due to pay a flying private visit to Ahmedabad in response to the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel's request.—A.P.

MR. LAHIRI REMANDED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Of the four accused in the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills case who were committe dto sessions to-day and later on ordered to be released on bail by the High Court, B. K. Lahiri was remanded to bail as he could not furnish surety for bail.—A.P.

BANDRA'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL

GOVERNOR TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Nov. 28.

The 4th December 1927 will be a red letter day in the educational annals of Bandra, when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony of the premier institution for boys—the St. Andrews' High School.

The thumbnail sketch of the history of this School opens with the period when Portuguese was the "lingua franca" of the town. Consequently in a little building attached to the Church was housed the beginning of the St. Andrews' Parish School with Portuguese as the medium of institution.

Later with the introduction of English, the Parish School was converted into a secondary institution. Then as the number of pupils increased, a new structure was erected on the same site in place of the old.

With a new building a new era began in 1920 through the herculean efforts of Rev. Roque Fernandes. The school was raised to the status of a High School.

Even this building became inadequate for accommodation. Then was launched the idea of a structure to provide for future contingencies too.

The present building—whose foundation stone was laid by Sir Normal Mcleod last year—commands a magnificent view of the "garden scheme" of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. and owns a prominent site in the scheme.

The stone structure built in accordance with educational regulations is an impressive building and has a spacious playground adjoining.

CONCERT IN AID OF SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

Following the ceremony of the opening the St. Andrews' High School, His Excellency will attend a grand variety entertainment, organised by the Charities Organization of Bandra, in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. The Charities Organization were fortunate in selecting the St. Cecilia's Orchestra to manage the dramatic portion of the function. The Orchestra therefore have endeavoured to secure the best talent The latest songs and dances, and combind with a splendid stage with new scenes, the performance will be something that Bandra has not seen in the past.

Though the admission rates appear prohibitive yet the object towards which the proceeds will go is enough to make one blindly dip his hand into his purse and draw out a handsome note. In fact, not a few so far are actually doing it. So, financially as well as from a histrionic view, the Charities Organization will reap a name on their debut.

BURMAH-SHELL COMBINATION

BOGEY OF SOVIET OIL.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Burmah Oil Company in a communique issued to the Press explains that negotiations had been going on in England for amalgamation between the Burmah Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell group regarding their petrol interests in India. A company would soon be formed to take over all distributive assets of the two companies in this country in which both companies would hold equal shares. The step has been necessitated by the attempts of a rival company which had secured certain big contracts for Soviet oil to capture the market in India.

The communique points out that the Burmah Oil Company and the Dutch Shell group had allowed claims of indigenous petroleum, while other companies had not done so.—Free Press.

LINCENSE FOR PURE GHEE

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The Lahore Municipal Committee considered the evil of the adulteration of ghee, and unanimously accepted the President's motion to license shops for the sale of pure ghee, to apply the provisions of the Adulteration of Foods and Drinks Act, requiring that artificial ghee shall be sold as such and that samples of ghee should be submitted to the public analyst, that a heavy terminal tax should be levied on the importation into the Municipality, of artificial ghee, and that the Government of India should be moved to require that the colour of artificial ghee should be different from that of natural ghee.—A. P.

MALARIA IN BARODA VILLAGES

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

BARODA, Nov. 27.

A committee consisting of Dr. Chandrachud, Mr. Aloni, and Dr. Sumant has been constituted at Baroda to organise medical relief measures with a view to arresting the progress of malaria in the villages of the State. The Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda State, and Mr. Jugatram Dave will provide similar facilities for patients in the Padra Taluka.—A.P.

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P.156.

BAI LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

Under the auspices of the above Fund a Ceremony to distribute prizes to the various deserving youths of the Telegue Community was held on Sunday evening in the Girls' School Compound at Kamathipura under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar of Bombay.

Amongst those present were Messrs. B. S. Banpel, S. K. Barodawala, Y. G. Pandit, D. G. Dalvi, V. N. Chandavarker, Dr. M. C. Javle, Dr. V. P. Chavan, Dr. Venkatrao, Dr. V. R. Bhushrat, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Rao Bahadur R. N. Tawade, S. L. Silam, S. K. Puppala, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, B. G. Parelkar, A. N. Survey, V. S. Dongre and several others.

At the outset the president was proposed to the chair by R. B. Manaji Rajooji and seconded by Mr. S. B. Awar.

Mr. B. N. Kalewar one of the trustees then read the report for the previous years and while so doing he regretted the inability to hold such a function last year owing to the sad demise of one of the trustees the late Mr. S. R. Jilker which took place just a few days prior to the function that was to be held then.

The report amongst many other things showed that Bai Lingubai widow of Rajanna Jaloji Kalewar of Raojin Vanjari by her will dated 28th October 1903 has bequeathed for charitable purposes Rs. 125,000 out of which a charitable Dispensary was opened at Kamatipura in 1914 and a well and a Dharamshalla were built at Pandharpur and education was being imparted and prizes distributed since 1914 to the poor members of the Telagu community and the Trustees have fulfilled her last desire to help the poor and deserving members of her community.

Songs and dialogues specialy composed in Telagu and Marathi for the occasion were recited and spoken by both boys and girls of the Schools.

Mr. Silam and several others then addressed the gathering.

The president exhorted the Telugus to take more education.

After distributing of flowers and a vote of thanks to the president and Mrs. Patker moved by Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, J.P., the proceeding terminated late in the evening.

LALAJI NOT AFRAID OF CINEMA

ADVANTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL EFFECT

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

"I do not believe Indian youth likely to be led astray by the cinema" declared Lala Lajpat Rai before the Cinematograph Committee to-day. Its influence was no greater than that of the novel or the drama. There was no check on the latter. He was confident that Indian youth with higher standards of sexual morality would resist bad influences. He believed there should be no preference for Empire films. He was averse to introducing preference through the backdoor. It would not benefit India. He would not have reciprocity in one industry but all round. He would encourage Indian educational film production and favoured impartial censorship. Indian youth must take the risks of life. Such risks were amply compensated for by the educational effect derived. Why did not England, he said, stop worse evils than bad films?—A. P.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY

BOMBAY, Nov 29.

A press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, regarding Remittances to the Home Treasury, says:—

Sterling purchased in India; remittances during the week ending 26th November 1927 1,150,000; total remittances from 1st April ,1927 to 26th November 1927, 14,880,-000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total remittances from 1st April, 1927 to 26th November, 1927 5,574,000.

Total remittances during the week ending 26th November 1927: 1,150,000; total remittances from 1st April, 1927 to 26th November, 1927 20,264,000.

DECENTRALISATION OF POWER IN CEYLON.

EVIDENCE BEFORE REFORMS COMMISSION

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

Mr. G. K. W. Pariere, President-elect of the Village Committees' Conference pleaded before the Reforms Commission for decentralisation of power and urged that in view of the communal differences, the Governor should appoint ministers.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICERS SENTENCED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov 29.

The City Magistrate, Hyderabad, delivered judgments to-day in cases in which the market police had 'challenged' some jagiris for assault and wrongful confinement and the counter case in which a complaint was lodged against a sub-inspector, a head constable and a constable of the police station concerned. The police case was declared to be false and the accused were discharged. In the counter case, the Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined the sub-inspector and the head constable Rs. 400 and 150, respectively. The constable was fined Rs. 50.—A. P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS FOR 1928 CONSIDERED

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 29th November 1927, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

Annual tenders for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Bombay Port Trust during the year 1928 of an aggregate value of Rs. 6,17,581 were considered, and the recommendations of the Finance and General Committee regarding acceptance of tenders were approved.

The Trustees considered and accepted the findings of the Port Officer in regard to two minor shipping accidents resulting, in one case, in slight damage to a crane at Ballard Pier Station, and in the other damage to the stern of a Mutchwa in Lakri Bunder.

An expenditure estimated at Rs. 3,300 was sanctioned for installing additional electric fans, and also an electrically driven pump with water storage tank to improve the water supply, at Thackersey House, Ballard Estate.

The Board sanctioned the re-erection at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,145 of the New Tucker Beacon, the former structure having been completely demolished by stress of weather in July last. The shape and dimensions of the old Cone will be retained but the structure itself will be more substantial. The Beacon marks a rubble mound North of Tucker Beacon, in which a new light of the Aga pattern is now being installed.

B. P. C. C. AND SIMON SHOW

SPECIAL MEETING ON SUNDAY

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 4th December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A special meting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 4th December, 1927, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to consider the following requisition.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee endorses the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress, regarding the complete boycott of the Statutory Commission, urges upon all leaders to sink their communal differences, calls upon the Indian Nation to show a united front and requests the people of Bombay to observe a complete and peaceful and voluntary Hartal on the day of the arrival of the members of the Statutory Commission.

The B. P. C. C. further requests all other Provincial Congress Committees and the leaders of the Khilafat Committee Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federation and all other Political and Trade Unions and Associations all over the Country to join the Boycott movement, to carry it through successfully and to observe a complete, peaceful and voluntary Hartal in every Town visited by the Commission.

The B. P. C. C. requests the President Designate of the Madras Congress to issue a stirring appeal and to request and invite leaders of different shades of opinion to attend the Congress session at Madras, to sink personnel, party and communal differences, evolve a concerted plan of action and take, joint action through the Congress Institutions.

The B. P. C. C. is further of opinion, that in order to achieve the above object, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation and all other Political and semi-political bodies should hold simultaneous Sessions at Madras and requests the organisers of these bodies to consider the advisability of doing so in the interests of "Mother India."

INDIAN MUSIC IN THE WEST

DILIP KUMAR ROY'S IMPRESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy, exponent of Indian Music to the West returned to Calcutta last night and was given an enthusiastic reception.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India he said that European experts found in Indian music a great inspiration for their polyphonic music and some borrowed Indian tune for the evolution of operative music. M. Roman Roland and others, he said, thought, that European music would receive considerable spur for melodic beauty from Indian tunes.

He said what struck him most during his last tour in England was the feeling of racial prejudice against Indians in that country. It was, he said, a general belief among Indians in Britain that a carefully prepared scheme of campaign against Indians was on foot there and publication of Katherine Mayo's book was only a forerunner of what was coming.—Free Press.

EX-CORPORATOR JAILED.

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

Mr. Mahomed Khan, a former municipal councillor of Karachi, was sentenced this morning to six months' imprisonment by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, Karachi, on a charge of adultery. The complainant was a Pathan resident of Karachi.—A. P.

Lady Stephenson gave a purdah party at Government House, Patna on Monday. About hundred ladies attended the party. —A. P.

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VOL XV NO 183— BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 1 1927 ONE ANNA

SPEECHES AND PUBLIC MEN.

MASTERS OF ART OF SAYING NOTHING

HOW TO PREPARE PERORATION

MEN WHO MAKE FORTUNES FROM SPEECHIFYING

In the following entertaining article in "The Saturday Review" Mr. Hilaire Belloc illustrates the happy association of speechifying with our public men. The one essential of public life, he says in effect, is the qualification of speechifying which means the art of saying absolutely nothing for full one hour

I read it once in a book that speech is what distinguishes man from the brute creation. but as I have recently learned from my spiritual fathers in God that nothing distinguishes man from the brute creation. I think there must be some mistake. No matter. The point is that whether animals speak or not (and I am sure that parrots do for I have heard them with my own ears) men speak. But whereas speech may or may not distinguish man from beasts (if indeed there be a distinction), speeches—in the plural—do most undoubtedly distinguish politicians from ordinary vulgar people.

Now when I use this word "politician," let it not be supposed that I am using it in a derogatory sense, as though I were writing of parliamentarians alone, or even lords. No. I mean any man who wants to be a public futility; not only parliamentarians, but town councillors, aldermen, secretaries of trades unions, and all that fauna which flourish under the still glories of peace. These, I say are without a doubt to be distinguished from their fellow men by the speechifying habit, which is not to be confused with the speechifying faculty.

The subject might be divided into a number of heads; but that would be cruelty. I prefer to treat it as a whole. Moreover, speeches themselves are divided into a number of heads, consciously or unconsciously, and it would be a great complication to extend the system to any discussion on speech in the abstract. There is a great tradition of a don at Oxford who, having married a wife, and coming home with her from a long walk in the country, was heard saying. 'And seventeenthly, my dear....." He was a modernist, and generally known to the younger men as Hippopotamus.

If it be asked why your politically minded man must be for ever making speeches (and these of inordinate length) the answer is, that only thus does he impress himself upon his fellow beings. He cannot write (as a rule) He cannot think. He cannot model. He cannot paint. He cannot build. He cannot sail. (After all these clauses the words "as a rule" should be introduced.) I will not say he cannot ride, because to the great comfort and well-being of this country an enormous number of public speakers can ride; many of them as cavalry men, many of them as fox-hunters; and those who are one are usually the other. He cannot do any of the useful things (he certainly cannot dig); he cannot calculate, and he cannot—no, by God! he cannot—write verse But any fool can speak. Indeed, I knew of a man once who, having inherited a title, married an immensely wealthy heiress who had an iron spike in her left elbow. When he married her, he could not put two words tgether; but she so trained him with this spike that he learned at last to make most fluent orations, about peace among the nations, and to give illustrations of all concatenations which might interrupt international relations, and lead to the preparations of warlike operations, to the great flurry and worry and insecurity of those who believe (quite rightly) that they would suffer heavily from the same.

All politically minded men, I say, can speak. But this is mere tautology. because if politically minded men could not speak they would not be politically minded men, or rather, they would not be 'known' as politically minded men They might go on 'being' politically minded men till they were black in the face, like a friend of mine who always ardently desired to be a member of Parliament, and would have become so, but that (though exceedingly fluent at home upon things of no consequence such as proportional representation) he is dumb upon the platform, being struck with a sort of paralysis whenever he sees several hundred white blobs called faces arrayed before him like so many eggs and I don't wonder.

I say that the speeches of the politicians extend him in time and space. No politician would count if he made short speeches of if he always made them in the same place. Therefore the politicians go all over the country. What do I say? All over Europe. Nay, more all over the world—including the United States and the less Dutch parts of South Africa—swaying their arms, pointing their fingers puffing out their chests and stomachs, and asserting that they are the last to deny.

GO ON SPEECHIFYING.

Here the simple man will put a question: "Pray, sir," says he, "if the design to be a politician, can you not tell me what least number of places I must visit, and what is the reasonably shortest time over which to extend one of my speeches?" To him I shall answer: "Little friend, you have misapprehended the complexity of your task. You have to consider not only the number of places you may visit, but their distance one from the other, and the coefficient of time in the matter, that is, over how many days you extend your speechifying. And as to the length of your speech, there again is a complexity. For it will depend upon the time in the evening and your own position; whether you are, for instance, the local Member, or the Mayor, or merely seconding an address, or proposing a vote of thanks; when the last train is, when the pubs shut, and so on. But roughly speaking, no man should speak even smoothly for less than half an hour, nor for more than one hour. If he speaks for less than half an hour he will very justly be called a poor politician indeed, whereas if he speaks for more than an hour, he may conceivably weary his audience. There is, of course, to this rule an exception as to all rules Thus I read of a Turkish politician recently who had spoken for six days—which beats the Front Benches hollow; while there is, I am told. a man in Hanwell who speaks the whole time and all day long, and has done so now for fifteen years. But I am sure that he was never in the Government; for people of that address invariably belong to the Back Benches of the Opposition before they retire from public life."

It was but the other day that a man sent me a letter asking me what matter one could put into a political speech. To which I answered, having an expert knowledge in this, that the whole art is to put nothing. It is much more difficult than it sounds, and that is the answer to the puzzling question (which so many have asked, and hitherto none has answered), "Why does not everyone become politician—seeing the money there is in it?" Dear friends believe me, to say absolutely nothing for a full hour is an art. I do not deny that the practice of a few years will make a man so able in this department that he performs his task as it were unconsciously; on which account the phrase arose, "they do it in their sleep." But at the beginning it is very hard. Thus a man speaking upon the matter of Germany and England in the old days before the war would be naturally tempted to say something about blowing them out of the water, or, on the other side, of talking about our German cousins and saying how much he loved them and how he hoped everybody else did.

THE FACTS.

But that would never do The adept in the art would get up and say, "We hear upon all sides that the Germans and ourselves, etc., etc., etc.," (five minutes), "but my lords, ladies and gentlemen, it is easy to say these things. What are the facts?" (Here another ten minutes introducing no facts.) "My lords, ladies and gentlemen, he would indeed be a rash prophet who should pretend—" (Here another ten minutes in saying what the rash prophet would pretend.) "But it may be advanced—indeed it has been advanced by my friend the Secretary of State for Voil—" (Here fifteen minutes, quite easy to fill up, because you may be perfectly certain that old Buggins has not advanced anything.) "What then is my conclusion?" (Here ten minutes coming to no conclusion.)

When the adept has filled up his time thus, he ends up with a peroration, and for that I will give you a tip. You cram it tight full of boasting, very much like the pumping of grease with a grease gun into a differential gear. You talk about the superb qualities of the race to which you yourself, perhaps and certainly your audience belong; you affirm your confidence in its future, and in general you let yourself go as no sycophant of any oriental monarch ever let himself go in the worst phases of Asiatic corruption; and in this, after all, you do but show yourself a patriot. It is also not a bad thing to conclude by saying that mere talking will do no good; that what we want is (here you recite all the active talents which you know the audience think they possess)

Then you sit down.

I think I hear you asking me "What is it worth?" Well. I have made a fair average computation, and I find it to be worth minus five hundred or six hundred a year, plus four hundred a year salary, for anything between five or ten years. Then from eight hundred a year to twelve or fifteen hundred a year for five or six years, with a few chances of perquisites, but not many. After here is the point ') from five thousand to ten thousand a year and ample perquisites—opportunities of all kinds. Take a fairly long lifetime of speechifying (say, from twenty-three years old to seventy-six), and I should think little of a man who had not at the end of it accumulated something over fifty thousand pounds, or who had not in the interval enjoyed an average income (counting everything) of well over three thousand pounds a year It is not worth more than that (on the average); but it is worth that.

Is that why people wonder at the absence of a general rush for public life. and the paucity of candidates? Courage. Their numbers are about to increase.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC, 1ST.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are stubborn-minded and impervious to reason, but pervious to grease. Some physical culturist has said that the keynote of success in these modern times is health. You, on the contrary, believe, that the keynote of success is wealth, and if that is got, health follows it like an obedient slave. But you will soon be disillusioned. 'Grab, grab, grab' is your motto, your bed-sheet anchor which you cast whenever you are likely to net the fish. Outwardly posing yourself to be a sort of mild and meek fellow, physically incapable of hurting even a fly or flea, you swallow countries after countries, camels and dromedaries, leaving only gnats, and there are always mercenaries (in the press or on platforms) to applaud your alleged noble virtues Have you forgotten what Mark Twain had said? He asserted that the secret of the creation of the British Empire was the fulfilment of the beatitude "blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth" How meek our Empire builders are, the impartial world knows too well. So, don't blow your own trumpet of meekness and mildness. Lately it was published in American papers that the people of the United States of America are becoming a nation with two cars per family. Thanks to the voraciousness of persons like you, and to "Pax Britannica, Indians have become a nation with two ounces of bread per day per family. Of course a merciful Providence has given them each, on his or her birth strong, everlasing bipeds for striding the world like a colossus, better than bicycles, or Fords, or Rolls Royces.

Photo A. C. P.
The Maharaja of Bharatpur, the financial and administrative affairs of whose State are under the scrutiny of the Government of India.

IRRIGATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

WORK DONE DURING 1925-26

According to the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the year 1925-26, the gross area under command was 1,936,159 acres, and the area irrigable was 626,919 acres. The total area artually irrigated in 1925-26 was 289,823 acres, showing an increase of 28,198 acres as compared with the previous year. The total revenue realised was Rs. 28,25,691, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,65,065, giving a net revenue of Rs. 12,60,626.

The principal irrigated crops were sugarcane 36,873 acres; wheat 23,058 acres, jowar 99,841 acres; bajri 29,247 acres; and groundnut 15,352 acres. The total value of crops is estimated to amount to Rs. 2,40,15,000 as against Rs. 4,40,36,000 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,30,34,000 for the year 1923-24.

RETURN ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.

The report indicates the return on the capital outlay on different works. The Ekruk Tank yields the highest, 7.68 per cent., the Gokak Canal 5.66 per cent., the Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank 5.13 per cent., while the return from other works ranges from 4.53 per cent. to 0.45 per cent.

The total capital outlay on tanks and canals for which capital accounts are kept was Rs. 9,50,08,000. During the year under report nearly Rs. 25 1|2 lakhs were spent on the Nira Right Bank Canal and Rs. 1,60,000 on the Pravara Canals, two important irrigation works in the Deccan.

NIRA CANAL AND LLOYD DAM.

The Nira Right Bank Canal scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 4,91,00,000. The works were started in 1912 and, despite various vicissitudes consequent on the war, hey have progressed well in more recent years and it was possible to commence irrigation during the year 1924-25.

The Lloyd Dam will be completed in the year 1926-27, by which date the first 90 miles of the Nira Right Bank Canal will also be approaching completion. Practically all deep cuttings and high banks down to mile 106 1|2 of the canal have been completed with the exception of those close to certain masonry works in the Malsiras Division. All the masonry works down to mile 97 have been completed, except a few aqueducts, which are nearing completion. The progress on distributaries and branches has been satisfactory and according to the programme.

The Pravara River Works scheme which was started in 1911 was completed during the year under repoit. The masonry dam at Bhandardara is over 270 feet high and about 1,600 feet long. The storage will ultimately amount to 12,092 million cubic feet.

The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 155,721 acres and the revenue obtained was Rs. 6,31,826. During the year a sum of Rs. 7,78,547 was spent on the improvement and repair of 320 small tanks and bandharas out of an approximate total on the list of over 11,000.

"MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND VISITORS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amused to read the letter of your correspondent, "Interested" in your issue of this date. Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz betrayed the identity of this correspondent one day before the publication of the letter by repeating the silly phrase, "ande men wapas jana", etc., several times in the Corporation Hall.

I quite agree with "Interested", that one has only to go and see the Temkar Moholla School premises to expose, not my mentality, as he says, but the campaign of misrepresentations started by these irresponsible lieutenants of the "indefatigable" Amazon of Malabar Hill. One of them admitted in my presence to day that it is not the building that is insanitary, but it is the scrap iron piled up in the adjourning open space that is objectionable. I still maintain that to call this scrap iron pile a heap of rubbish twenty-feet high is a monstrous lie. I challenge Atiya Begum and Company to find more sanitary premises for the Temkar Moholla Urdu Schools in the same street?

Your correspondent is entirely wrong when he says that I have taken shelter behind my little daughter. On the contrary I have, with her help, given shelter to the poor Headmistress of the Temkar Street Urdu Girls' School in a campaign of misrepresentation.

The record of visits of the Mussalman members as given by your correspondent is again a shamcless attempt to mislead the public. Sir, the visits quoted are with regard to the Temkar Moholla Schools only, and as I have already made amply clear in my previous letter, some of the Urdu Schools are allotted to Hindu members. and for nearly two years past these two schools were under the charge of Mr. D. G. Dalvi and not of any Mussalman member.

As for the saying, "sathi budhi nathi," I am afraid, this company of "inventive" geniuses will have to wait for 13 years more until it fits me. I shall be sixty in 1940.—Yours, etc.

ABDUR RAHIM DIMTIMKAR.
Memnee Buildings, Byculla,
Bombay, November 24.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT..OUR TITLE TO SWARAJ

NEED FOR UNITED CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant at the twenty-first session of the U. P. Political Conference:

A self-respecting people cannot tolerate any alien body prescribing tests and limitations to determine their fitness for self-government. "The proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learnt to swim," observed Lord Macaulay, and added further that "if men are to wait for liberty till they became wise and good in slavery they may indeed wait for ever." History has proved more than once that it is not possible for outsiders to frame a constitution for a country. So long as the Britishers imposed their schemes on Canada, South Africa or Ireand, they met with failure and provoked rebellion or revolt. It was only after the constitutions framed by the people concerned had been embodied in the Statute, that an era of peace, progress and friendship was ushered. Lord Crewe testified to this in the following words in the course of a speech which he delivered while moving the second reading of the South African Union Bill. "That movement towards Union in 1876 and 1877 came to nothing, inspired as it was by high motives but not perhaps carried out with complete understanding. It failed in one respect—"it failed because it was not home-made." It was suggested and was almost attempted to be forced on the colonies from here, and consequently it was abortive."

A CALCULATED AFFRONT.

By excluding Indians "qua" Indians from the Commission His Majesty's Government have added insult to injury. The main feature of the scheme revealed the arrogant impudence and the audacious imperialism of its Tory parents. The reasons given for the exclusion of Indians added to the intolerable enormity of the affront We were told that Indians had to be excluded as they could not discover a single impartial and competent man in India. This casts a stigma on the integrity and intelligence of every person in this land. The other specious plea was that India is being interested in their country could not work as independent judges. I have no hesitation in declaring that both the pleas advanced are unsound, untenable and illogical The Commission will not judge Indians alone but they will or should review the actions of the bureaucracy as well. It is idle to expect, and pass experience confirmt this view, that a body of Englishmen will be at all impartial in weighing and pronouncing upon the actions of their compatriots. It was repeatedly seen in this country that English magistrates and judges betrayed partiality for their fellow-countrymen in cases between Indians and Europeans so much so that the law had to be amended so as to provide for a composite bench of Indian and European magistrates to deal with such cases. Moreover, the British Parliament and its members cannot be described as a disinterested party in the matter.

PARLIAMENT-INTERESTED PARTY.

The Government of India and the provincial Governments particularly in their reserved and more weighty sphere wield authority on behalf of Parliament, and if they are guilty of any sins of omission or commission, the Parliament is indirectly responsible. It is therefore to the interest of the Parliament to give a favourable finding where those officers are concerned, who hold power on their behalf and by their sufferance. Another thing which should be remembered in this connection is that any extension of reforms or devolution of power to the Indians involves a corresponding divestment by the Parliament of its own power. No body of men, however, honest and righteous, will willingly or voluntarily part with power. John Stuart Mill rightly said that if unfettered power be entrusted even to a saint, the saint becomes a devil. The British Parliament at the present time is as far from saintliness as this country from freedom. And I, for one, never believe that they will ever surrender even a fraction of their power unless they are confronted with circumstances which render the continuance of such power precarious.

Indians are asked to find consolation inasmuch as representative groups of Legislatures will be allowed to present their views in writing for examination by the Commission. Does it imply that they will not be allowed to express their views otherwise? So far as this privilege is concerned, nobody can be misled by it, nor is there any merit in it, as even others will be permitted to state their case.

NEED OF CONCERTED ACTION.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a psychological moment in the history of our unfortunate country. God fulfils himself in many ways and let us be thankful to Providence for having come to our succour at a time when we were enveloped in dense darkness. Let us offer a united front if we are really anxious to give a fight to our adversaries. There is a general desire for concerted action. There can be only two parties in this country, those who stand by the bureaucracy and foreign rule and those who stand by the Motherland and Swaraj. I admit that there are differences of temperament and outlook between various schools of political thought. But there are certain common points among all those who sincerely desire to throw off the foreign yoke, and perhaps we have at times magnified the points of difference and ignored the common factors. Be that as it may, it appears quite feasible for all parties to act together at present. Men like Babu Bipin Chandra Pal have suggested that the country should launch a campaign of passive resistance and the Liberals have almost in a body declared that they have not an iota of confidence in the Government. All are for boycott which is a form of non-co-operation and direct action and one of the best means for the development of the spirit of resistance. Thus their present convictions approximate with the accepted policy of the Congress.

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Gokhale in the course of a speech which he delivered in Allahabad in 1907 said that constitutional means included "passive resistance and even its extreme form, the non-payment of taxes." His definition of constitutional means tallies with the unambiguous Congress expression "legitimate and peaceful means." In all humility I would appeal to every Indian to join the Indian National Congress so that we may be able to present a united front to our opponents. I would suggest that all conferences and organisations should meet in Madras during the next Christmas week so that the leaders may confer among themselves and explore avenues for unity. Even if it be not possible to bring about an organic cohesion, they could act in close co-operation and evolve a common policy over matters on which there is no difference of opinion. An all-India league may well be organized for carrying on a vigorous propaganda for the boycott of the Commission. We must follow the methods adopted in Egypt under the leadership of Zaghlul Pasha towards the Milner Commission. On the day the Commission lands in Bombay, a general "hartal" should be organized all over the country and similar efforts should be made in the towns and provinces which the Commission visits. The Congres and the proposed Boycott League might consider the feasibility of boycotting the British goods. The boycott of the Commission can affect only a small number of people as the masses cannot be expected to appear before it. But the calculated contempt towards India with which the present Government is imbued should be made known to our people so that they may actively rally round the movement for Swaraj. No large objects can be attained except through a mass movement. If we effectively carry out the boycott of the Commission, we will thereby indubitably establish our title to Swaraj.

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